Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. ... BE SOLD CHEAPER ...

Rawson & Bartlett ... BOOTS AND SHOES ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. ... SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ...

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62....LAKE STREET....62. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861. A Card. 1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. ... WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WARE. ... LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut ... CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. ... At the Very Lowest Market Rates ...

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. ... CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION ... Low Prices. ... Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions ... FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. ...

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, ... GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18.

New Publications. JUST PUBLISHED! "A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth." "Dead! At the dawning of the strife." "Dead! Late so loyal, brave and true." Music by J. P. WEBSTER. ... H. M. HIGGINS, Music Dealer and Publisher, No. 117 Randolph street.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! JUST PUBLISHED: ... A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ...

Groceries, Provisions, &c. 250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS ... PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 18 South Water street. 100 CASES TOBACCO ... 150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR ... PRIME BARLEY MALT ... 450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS ... 500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS ... GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! ... AGRICULTURAL FURNACES ... COOPERAGE.— ...

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. NUMBER 337.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$5.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

MISSOURI.

Nothing later has been heard from Gen. Lyon, at Springfield. No anxiety is felt, however, beyond the common interest to know the particulars of an expected battle—for the result may be safely left to the wisdom and skill of a leader of such tried capacity as him who commands the Federal army. McCulloch is sadly destitute of forage, and, what is quite as bad, of the *prestige* of victory. A shining bait is offered at Springfield, and it is quite probable he may indulge in a nibble. We will leave him to Gen. Lyon and dismiss our fears.

In the Southeast, the position of affairs has evidently undergone a change. Gen. Pillow, for some cause or other, is recalling his troops from the neighborhoods of Bird's Point and Cape Girardeau, and is strengthening himself at New Madrid. The danger of a movement *from* that quarter is changed to a horse of quite another color.

St. Louis was the scene of another excitement, yesterday, which had its origin in a shot fired upon some Federal troops, passing along the street. The city is kept under such wholesome restraint, however, that nothing serious came of the matter. Gen. Fremont's military preparations continue on a large scale. He will organize at once twenty-four batteries of artillery, and a dispatch from New York announces 40,000 foreign rifles on the way, with 20,000 more to follow.

HAMPTON BURNED.

The Virginians, under Gen. Magruder, have re-enacted Moscow on a small scale, by burning the ancient and historic town of Hampton, lest it be used, months hence, as the winter quarters of a Federal army. The force under Gen. Butler having been much reduced, of late, both by the return of three month's men and the call of others to Washington, the garrison at Hampton was withdrawn; and Magruder used the occasion to make a dash upon the town and detroy it. If the owners can afford the loss Gen. Butler will have no cause to complain. There is something romantic in the retribution that has overtaken Virginia; and not least suggestive is the fact that Harper's Ferry and Hampton are alike the work of her own armies.

A BLUNDER CORRECTED.

A Washington writer for the *Independent*, in discussing the responsibility of General Scott for the Bull Run disaster, says:

Nor can we conceive that any mere popular clamor can have forced upon him the acceptance of this monstrous blunder. It were little to his credit to be capable of abandoning a wise and well conceived design in obedience to any newspaper demands. The only remaining supposition is that General Scott has been overruled by superior authority; and that the command of the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, given upon advice of the Cabinet, has constrained the veteran commander to the false step which he has taken with such disastrous results. This we suppose to be the real history of the injudicious attempt at Bull Run.

He "supposes:" we know. In a conversation with the President, on Monday morning after the defeat, Gen. Scott expressly, purposely and in terms relieved Mr. LINCOLN of the charge which the *Independent* thus revives; and it is true, further, that the President, though earnestly desiring more active movements, has never interfered with the plans of the Lieutenant General. For all practical purposes, Gen. Scott has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Army—to this extent, the President. Mr. Lincoln's position, as we took occasion to say a few days ago, has, from the very beginning, been this, as hundreds of men can attest: "I do not pretend to be a military man; and if I did so pretend, the country would not believe me. If I should assume the control of military movements, and we should meet with a reverse, I should be severely blamed. I must, then, trust somebody, and as the country has confidence in Gen. Scott, I must trust him; and when I trust, I must do so wholly—not partially. We cannot have two plans in operation at the same time, any more than an army can have two heads."

It matters little who made the terrible blunder—the mischief is done; but we protest that the blame, at first thrust upon the newspapers, shall not be put upon the President, who, from first to last, has occupied toward Gen. Scott an attitude far too deferential, and who has never upon any pretence exercised his constitutional right to command without being sure that his commands were in accordance with the wishes of the Lieutenant General. We ask, then, if the President did not order the attack, who did?

As a part of the history of the times, we print the remarks made by Col. Burnside, of Rhode Island, at a late dinner at Newport. He gave a clear account of the battle, of the share of Rhode Island in it, and unreservedly expressed his belief of the impropriety of the attack in the time and manner in which it was made. He said:

I called upon Gen. McDowell and expressed my dissent to the policy of fighting the enemy at that time. Senator Wilson was present and looked at me when I made the remark, as though I was a coward. Gen. McDowell said, "If I do not fight them to morrow I cannot do it in six months." "Better," said I, "wait that time than hazard a battle now." Gen. McDowell invited a meeting of officers at his headquarters on the night before the battle, but he (McDowell) was not present until 10 o'clock, and then nothing was to be heard but the reception of orders for the following day.

We care little for the matter in issue except that the truth of history shall be vindicated. It is daily coming to light.

Volunteers—Their Physical Condition and Resignations, &c.

The following General Order just issued from the Adjutant General's office touches three important points:

WAR DEPART'T ADJUTANT GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861.

I. Hereafter, when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time, be minutely examined by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowance, except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster, or was contracted after it. Minors also who may be discharged either by the civil authority or upon the personal application of parents or friends, and will be discharged without pay or allowance.

II. Cases of resignation by volunteer officers have become so numerous that it calls for increased vigilance on the part of Regimental, Brigade and Department Commanders, through whom the resignation must pass for final action at Department Headquarters, who will see, before approving it, that a clear statement of the causes which led to the resignation is given. If accepted, and the individual be discharged, the resignation will be forwarded to this office.

III. Paragraph three of general orders No. 45 from this office, dated July 13, 1861, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into service, is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nationality, in which men and officers speak the same tongue, but to prevent the enlistment into regiments or companies, whose officers speak the English language only, of men not understanding it, and to induce such persons to enlist under officers whose language they do understand.

There are nine hundred colored contrabands in Fortress Monroe of the following classes and value:

	Number.	Value.
Able bodied men	300	$400,000
[illegible]	30	—
[illegible]	175	87,500
[illegible]	394	114,300
Total	900	$536,000

THE REBELLION ON THE SEA.

Gunboat Petrel Sunk and her Crew made Prisoners.

OPERATIONS OF OUR BLOCKADING FLEET.

[Philadelphia Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 7th.]

The leading naval event of the war came to light in this city yesterday by the arrival of the gunboat Flag at Fort Mifflin, simultaneous with a Fortress Monroe dispatch, relating the capture of the crew of the privateer Petrel and the sinking of the vessel off Charleston harbor. The Flag sailed from this Navy Yard in the latter part of May, sometime before the departure of the frigate St. Lawrence. She cruised off Hampton Roads and various parts of the coast between Cape Henry and Savannah, holding in check the pirates that swarmed out from the inlets and sounds, and overhauling merchant vessels of whatever kind.

The St. Lawrence likewise sailed down the Carolina coast, in the day time closing her ports and maintaining the semblance of a very respectable merchant vessel. The crew was kept below; she showed the stars and stripes at the peak, but maintained a guise so cautious that none but experienced mariners could detect in her a government vessel of the first class, armed to the teeth and ready at all hours for engagement.

The St. Lawrence lay directly off one of the small shoal islands on the Carolina coast, on the afternoon of the 1st of August, when a trim built, rakish vessel-of-war was seen coming out of Charleston harbor, making directly for the supposed merchantman. The St. Lawrence affected to crowd all sail and get out to sea, but in reality was edging close in to the stranger, and making preparations to open the ports and deluge her with shot. The pirate's deck was seen crowded with men, and the gunners distinctly seen ramming and pointing the guns. She flew the rebel flag, and shouted twice for the merchantman to heave to and send a boat aboard. No response being made, the pirate fired three shots in in quick succession—the first two ahead and the third directly over the deck of the St. Lawrence, the grape and canister whistling through the rigging and falling in dangerous proximity to some of the officers.

Then the St. Lawrence threw up her port lids and showed in a moment the tiers of cannon with the gunners at the breech holding lighted matches. Scarcely a second intervened when a shock that shook the sea and made the ship tremble in all her timbers broke from the guns, and when the smoke cleared away the waves where the pirate stood were seen full of driftwood and swimming men. She had been literally cut to pieces, and one ball that knocked a hole in the bow at the water line caused her to fill in a moment and go down. All the boats of the St. Lawrence were put out and the seamen picked up. Five of them, either wounded or unable to swim, went down with the hulk.

It was found that the audacious craft was the Petrel, formerly the General Aikin, a United States revenue cutter. She had been seized in Charleston prior to the taking of Sumter, and some accounts say that she had been duly entered as a Confederate vessel of war.

Some of the men, when fished out of the water, were at a loss to know what had happened to them. The suddenness of the St. Lawrence's reply, the deafening roar of the guns and the splinters and submerged vessel, were all incidents that happened in less time than we can take to relate them.

The following are the names of the officers of the pirate ship Petrel, brought here:

Captain, Wm. Perry, of South Carolina.
Lieutenant, R. M. Harvey, of North Carolina.
Prizemaster, August Peyrussett, France.

Nearly all the crew are Irishmen, who state that they were out of work. The pirate crew were heavily ironed. They were lodged to-night in Moyamensing prison.

Since their incarceration on board the Flag, the prisoners, thirty-five in number, have been subdued, and most of them have plead necessity and impressment in extenuation of their conduct. Grimshaw has been reserved, and at times defiant, knowing that none of these excuses could be urged in his favor. He states that the United States dare not hang him. A few of the men are Northerners, and these are said to be reckless renegades, the least trustworthy and courageous of the crew.

The bringing of these prisoners here is hailed with acclamation by Philadelphians, and especially the Marshal and United States Attorney, who have at most times a sparse exchequer. They will have the pirates in court to morrow or Friday. The pirates belonging to the crew of the Jeff. Davis, captured on board the prize Enchantress, had a hearing to-day before United States Commissioner Hazlett. Their names were William Smith, Daniel Mullin, Evan Lane, Thomas Quigley and Edward Rockwood. The negro Garrick was in court, and the disposition to lionize him will be imagined by those familiar with your man Tillman. Garrick has been the recipient of many favors there, and a purse is now being collected for him. The pirates were commonly dressed, and all of them were tolerably good looking and pleasant. But one is a Southern man by birth.

DANGERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST—CAPTURE OF A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 7th.]

Yesterday afternoon four men arrived at this port in an open boat, having made their way over five hundred miles of ocean, at the mercy of the waves and the winds. They constituted the crew of the vessel Protector, belonging to Philip Fitzpatrick, and had been captured by a privateer off Cape Hatteras, and taken into the port of Newbern, N. C. From Mr. Fitzpatrick we glean the following outline of the capture and release: The Protector sailed from Philadelphia for Matanzas, early in June, and left that port laden with bananas, pineapples, and plantains. On the morning of Sunday week, when laying off Cape Hatteras, about twenty miles from shore, she was becalmed, and saw the stack pipes and smoke of a steamer coming out from shore. It was eight o'clock in the morning, and Captain Lenker was below at the time taking his breakfast. The mate, Thos. Ross, was on deck; the strange steamer bore down upon them, evidently afraid of opposition, for the galley-deck of the Protector looked from a distance to be a gun. Supposing the pirate to be a United States gun-boat, the captain ordered the national flag to the peak. Immediately the steamer bearing down fired two guns, which passed in close proximity to the vessel. Both were discharged from rifled cannon. Instantly the flag was hauled down, and the jib dropped. The steamer came close up and ordered the Captain to send a boat across. The order was obeyed, and the decks of the pirate were found to contain upwards of thirty persons.

They placed a few men on board of the prize, and towed her into Newborn, where the crew had a hearing before the Confederate Provost Marshal. The evidence being clear that they were civilians, not engaged by the United States Government they were released and offered a passage by land to the North, or a small boat, provisioned, whereby to reach Philadelphia by sea. They preferred the latter to the perils of the overland march, and were set adrift on Tuesday.

Before leaving, the vessel and cargo were sold by the pirates. The fresh fruit realized excellent prices, and a part was sent to Davis and Beauregard. The captain states that the cargo returned at least $2,000, and the rebels looked upon the ripe bananas and pine-apples as bequeathed by a special Providence. The captain and crew were well treated while ashore, but stripped of everything which could enrich their captors. The news from Manassas was at that time fresh, and the rebels were exultant, and vaunting of their final success.

They report all the inlets below Cape Hatteras fortified with shore batteries of rifled cannon, and manned by hundreds of men. The privateers rest in the inlets and coves, where war steamers cannot penetrate, until, seeing the coast clear of Federal vessels, they pounce out and seize Government property in the shape of defenceless merchant craft, and tow them at once out of reach. Three vessels, one of which was a brig and one a ship, were in Newborn at the time the Protector was there, all having been captured and confiscated. If gunboats, drawing shallow water, were dispatched along the coast below Cape Hatteras, to penetrate the private recesses, our merchantmen would be at liberty and the coast clear.

When put to sea, the Protector's crew were hauled in by the United States vessel Savannah, the pirates meantime watching them from the lighthouse on shore. They then sailed north, with a single compass to guide them, and reached Cape Henlopen on Monday morning, completely worn out with watching and labor. At Chester a man refused to give them breakfast, and the steamers Young America and Zephyr refused to tow them up the river. They got to town justly indignant at such unkindness, and reported at once to Captain Fitzpatrick, by whom they were well treated.

Their sail boat was but nineteen feet long, and they occupied seven days and nights in continuous sailing.

The pirate steamer (the Gordon) came out of Opecoe inlet on the morning of the 28th of July. She belonged to Wilmington. The Protector was valued at $2,500, and was a new vessel. Captain Fitzpatrick has another vessel, the Stephen A. Douglas, now out, and expects her to share the same fate. The escaped men were surrounded by citizens last evening, anxious to learn of their perils.

Escape of a Supposed Privateer from Philadelphia.

Information was lodged with the Chief of Police, on Monday, that a suspicious-looking schooner was loading, in the lower part of the city, with pork and other provisions, and attention was called to the fact that there were some thirty men on board of her.

She had been newly painted, and her name, which was deciphered with some difficulty, was found to be Isabella Maria. She was being loaded under cover of night only, it appears. Chief Ruggles placed a corps of officers in charge of her, and then notified the United States Marshal, but this official said he had no one to take charge of her. He then applied to the Collector of the Port, and still there was no leave for detention or examination.

While these men were considering the proper plan to be pursued, Chief Ruggles' men got weary of waiting, and were withdrawn. As soon as they left, the piratical craft made [illegible] her escape.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, 7th.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

Report of the Condition of Affairs in the Rebel States.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 9th.]

A physician from Macon, Georgia, Dr. Blaisdell, is now in this city, having been driven from Macon, on twenty four hours' notice, for no reason except that he was of Northern birth, and was known to be familiar with Southern defences, troops, arms, &c. Dr. Blaisdell has resided for many years in Georgia, and all his interests were identified with the South. He owned a plantation, with some forty slaves, all of which, with a large amount of other property, was declared confiscated to the State; and men to whom he had loaned considerable sums of money but a few days before, absolutely refused to pay back to him enough to defray his traveling expenses. He had just returned from a two weeks' visit to Richmond and Manassas, when he was ordered to leave, and some of his statements concerning the battle are of special interest.

He pronounces the whole story of Jeff. Davis' having taken command in person in the afternoon, or having been with the troops at all during the fight, a pure fiction. So of the other story about the undermining around Manassas, which he says the rebels would not dare to do, for the simple reason that they have too many disaffected in their own ranks, who would be only too glad of the opportunities that would thus be afforded. A more important fact, and one which we commend to the attention of the military authorities having control of the movements in Western Virginia, is that, as Dr. B. was coming through Atlanta, Ga., last Sunday, on his way North, five thousand volunteers were leaving there for Staunton and Western Virginia, to wipe out the disgrace of Col. Ramsey's crack Georgia troops, incurred at Cheat River. They were without arms, but Davis had telegraphed to send them on, as he had taken a large lot of Northern arms, and could supply them, on their arrival in Virginia.

Dr. B. says that the Southern supply of arms are almost exhausted—a statement which the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, published in our columns a few days ago, amply confirms. There were ten thousand soldiers in Virginia, two weeks ago, entirely without arms. Very few of the soldiers have improved weapons; there are not more than 5,000 Minie rifles in the whole Southern army, and the rest have only the stolen United States musket. In Georgia, workshops were being opened for changing the country rifles to a uniform bore, and for fixing bayonets to them and to the double-barreled shot guns. Attempts were being made, in accordance with the Governor's proclamation, to get these private arms brought in for the use of the troops, but the planters were afraid to give them up for fear of the negroes.

He estimates the number of troops now in Virginia at about 175,000. Some are finely drilled, but most of them are disposed to be insubordinate. But a short time since there had been an actual rebellion in the Third Georgia Regiment, stationed at Gosport Navy Yard, caused by dissatisfaction with the rations furnished; and the troops had been on the point of returning home. Disaffection for this or other reasons is general in the army in Virginia, and troubles like that at the Gosport Navy Yard are constantly occurring.

Before the battle at Bull Run, the people in Virginia had been quite despondent, and the better classes—Dr. B. thinks even a majority—still hope for the restoration of the Union. The death of Garnett had been severely felt, but they lamented the loss of Col. Bartow, (to whom they attributed their recent victory,) more than any of their other officers. Next to Beauregard and Lee, they now looked upon Magruder with the most confidence.

Georgia has 25,000 men now in the field. Of these the regiments from the First to the Ninth are enlisted for twelve months, the rest for the war.

Throughout Georgia and some of the other Southern States the people were very much discouraged with the operations of their new Government, and especially dissatisfied at having no chance to vote for members of Congress or any of their other officers. Davis was far from popular, and the continued drunkenness of Toombs, Cobb and others, did not diminish the dissatisfaction with the self-elected officers.

The heavy taxes, in some cases *six times* those of last year, were also producing great discontent. Alexander H. Stephens and others were constantly traversing the State, endeavoring by their speeches to keep up the excitement against the North, and thereby to divert their attention from their own sufferings.

The statements in the Southern papers about the excellence of the crops were sheer falsehoods. In Georgia the corn crop was very bad; and the yield of cotton was not an average. They all hoped that the blockade would soon be raised, so far at least as cotton was concerned.

It was a mistake to suppose that the negroes did not comprehend the present crisis. They were maturing their plans, and a negro insurrection was regarded as ultimately inevitable. The people themselves expected it, and their only hope seemed to be that they could keep it back until the North would be compelled to give up the war.

GENERAL McDOWELL.

His Official Justification.

Gen. McDowell's official report of the battle of Bull Run is in print. Its narrative points have been anticipated by the many different accounts of that engagement from the pens of the newspaper correspondents, from which they do not materially differ. His defence of the policy which led him to the attack when and in the manner he did, is as follows:

As my position may warrant, even if it does not call, for some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle. When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th July, Monday. Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing, I was told, to want of transportation, came over slowly. Many of them did not cross till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade.

The sending reinforcements to Gen. Patterson, by drawing off the wagons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quartermaster-General, and his favoring me in every way, the wagons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ultimo, and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ultimo. When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in wagons for subsistence. But I went forward trusting to their being procured in time to follow me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, wagons, drivers and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and were the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court House, beyond Germantown, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about 6 miles, and it was not more than six and a half miles farther to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a half miles; but the men were foot weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched, as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men, were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order.

We crossed Bull Run with about 18,000 men of all arms, the fifth division (Miles and Richardson's brigade) on the left, at Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, and Schenck's brigade, of Tyler's division, on the left of the road, near the Stone Bridge, not participating in the main action. The numbers opposed to us have been variously estimated. I may safely say, and avoid even the appearance of exaggeration, that the enemy brought up all he could which were not kept engaged elsewhere. He had notice of our coming on the 17th, and time until the 21st to bring up whatever he had. It is known that in estimating the force to go against Manassas, I engaged not to have to do with the enemy's forces under Johnston, then kept in check in the valley by Major General Patterson, or those kept engaged by Major General Butler, and I know every effort was made by the General-in-Chief that this should be done, and that even if Johnston joined Beauregard, it would not be because he could be followed by General Patterson, but from causes not necessary for me to refer to, if I knew them all. This was not done, and the enemy was free to assemble from every direction in numbers only limited by the amount of his railroad rolling stock and his supply of provisions. To the forces, therefore, we drove in from Fairfax Court House, Fairfax station, Germantown and Centreville, and those under Beauregard at Manassas, must be added those under Johnston from Winchester, and those brought up by Davis from Richmond to other places at the South, to which is to be added the levy *en masse* ordered by the Richmond authorities, which was ordered to assemble at Manassas. What all this amounted to, I cannot say—certainly much more than we attacked them with.

I could not, as I have said, more early push on faster, nor could I delay. A large, and the best part of my forces, were three months' volunteers, whose term of service was about to expire, but who were sent forward as having long enough to serve for the purpose of the expedition. On the eve of the battle the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers and the battery of volunteer artillery of New York Eighth Militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days; but in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon.

In the next few days, day by day, I should have lost ten thousand of the best armed, drilled, officered and disciplined troops in the army. In other words, every day which added to the strength of the enemy made us weaker.

In conclusion, I desire to say, in reference to the events of the 21st ult., that the general order for the battle to which I referred was with slight modifications, literally conformed to; that the corps were brought over Bull Run in the manner proposed, and put into action as before arranged, and that up to late in the afternoon every movement ordered was carrying us successfully to the object we had proposed before starting—that of getting to the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, and going on it far enough to break up and destroy the communication and intervene between the forces under Beauregard and those under Johnston. And could we have fought a day or a few hours sooner, there is everything to show how we could have continued successful, even against the odds with which we contended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Situation of Affairs There—No Danger of an Attack.

By the arrival of the steamer *January* at St. Louis we have a few items from Cape Girardeau. We copy from the *Democrat:*

The rumors of an attack upon the camp at Cape Girardeau are entirely untrue. The post is commanded by Col. Marsh, of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, and is strongly entrenched, and fortified with seven twenty-two pound guns and four six-pounders. The Empress arrived there Wednesday, bringing a reinforcement of thirteen hundred men, consisting of eight companies of Col. Bayle's regiment, three of Col. Frederic's, and two of sappers and miners. Besides these there are at Camp Fremont, Col. Smith's Zouaves, Col. Marsh's command, and several other companies, comprising a company of artillerists under Lieut. Buffington.

Some fifteen miles distant South are about seven thousand of the enemy, apparently with little disposition for attack. Spies sent from Camp Fremont have thoroughly inspected the strength and condition of the hostile force. They are poorly provided for and badly disciplined. Our troops are intensely eager to meet and rout them at once, and are begging to be led out for the purpose. Among the officers no apprehensions whatever are entertained.

On Sunday evening the steamer War Eagle, from Cairo, arrived at Cape Girardeau with several pieces of artillery. A party of five men, with horses, started to take two of the pieces to the camp. Having been misinformed as to the proper road, they got three miles out of the way, and toward the enemy. At about 9 o'clock at night they suddenly met a company of at least fifty secession cavalry, or mounted pickets, all of whom at once reined up, wheeled about, put spurs to their steeds, and fled with the greatest precipitation! They had mistaken the artillerists for the advance of a grand army. The latter were considerably astonished at the sensation they had innocently created, but succeeded in regaining their road, and reached the camp at 1 A. M. This incident is the only battle that has yet transpired in the region of Cape Girardeau.

A letter in the *Democrat*, dated the 6th, gives us an idea of what our boys are doing. The writer says:

On landing and inquiring I found out the true state of affairs. Alarming reports of an advance of the rebels, under Pillow and Thompson, in strong force, were circulated. The troops slept on their arms during the night in momentary expectation of an attack. The greatest panic prevailed amongst the citizens, and very many families were moved over during the night to the Illinois shore. Some forty or fifty of the Home Guards got panic struck and also moved over in small squads. When they come back they will all be arrested for cowardice. But these reports from the latest intelligence are very greatly exaggerated. Those which have come in to-day, and which seem to be reliable, say that the rebel forces under Thompson are encamped at Bloomfield, Mo., some twenty-five miles from Cairo, and over forty from this town. There are no bodies in force nearer than that, it is said. However, vigilance is not relaxed. Breastworks are being rapidly thrown up around the camps of Cols. Marsh and Smith. The hill on which they are encamped is extremely steep in its ascent and difficult of access, being about two hundred feet above the level of the river. Their water communications are excellent, and cannot be cut off, and the position can be held against over three times their forces.

The artillery of Capt. Campbell and Hawley's battalion will be left here for the present, and are already well positioned in the camp.

War for the Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1861.

SECRETARY CHASE GOING TO NEW YORK.

Secretary Chase now intends to go to New York to morrow afternoon, for the purpose of having an interview with leading financiers there.

SOLDIERS TURNED FARMERS.

It is stated positively that a number of deserters from our army since the battle of Bull Run have stolen off and hired out as day laborers upon farms in this vicinity, on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

THE REBEL FORCES NEAR VIENNA AND FALLS CHURCH—ALEXANDRIA MENACED.

A gentleman who has been recently compelled to leave Vienna, states that the rebels have about ten thousand men at that point and Fall's Church, and that they are menacing an attack upon Alexandria.

He says that he has mingled freely among their troops, and confirms the statement that they had over one hundred thousand at Bull Run and Manassas on the 21st ult. The estimate made of their killed in that engagement is twenty-seven hundred exclusive of wounded. They admit that the slaughter on their side was double what it was on ours.

ORDER FOR CERTAIN REGIMENTS REVOKED.

The authority to raise three New York and one District regiments has been revoked, upon the representation of responsible persons that the officers empowered were incompetent from incapacity or immoral character. For fear that some may be deluded by the old power now recalled, we give these officers names: J. D. Williamson of New York, the same who once commanded a Sickles regiment; G. A. Siedel, New York; Watson A. Fox, Buffalo; Charles Everett, District of Columbia.

REGIMENTS RECENTLY ACCEPTED.

The number of regiments accepted since the battle of Bull Run is even greater than the public supposes, and the Department is gratified at perceiving that, with scarcely any exceptions, all are *bona fide*, and will be ready at or near the stipulated time, which averages fifteen days. In a few cases, upon strong representations, extensions of time have been given.

THE BLOCKADE.

Congress having placed at the disposal of the Navy Department sufficient means to enable the Government to make the blockade efficient, the Secretary will at once avail himself of the entire resources of the country, and unite everything in an effort to hermetically seal the Southern ports.

STEEL CLAD SHIPS.

The Navy Department invites proposals for the construction of one or more steel or iron-clad ships. The vessels are to be of sufficient capacity to carry an armament of one hundred and twenty tons, with a complement of three hundred men, and provisions for sixty days, with coal for eight days' steaming, and not to draw exceeding sixteen feet water. Drawings of hull and machinery, with estimate of cost and speed, must be submitted.

OUTRAGES OF THE REBELS.

Since the retreat of our troops from Centreville, the rebels have been perpetrating the greatest outrages in that vicinity. Women are subjected to shameful insults and indignities, and every male who hesitated to join the rebel forces has been seized and sent to Manassas or Richmond, not excepting the aged and infirm. Large numbers of the fugitives who retreated with our army are now in this city.

POST OFFICE ORDER.

The following order was to-day issued from the Post-Office appointment office:

It appearing to this Department that vicious persons are transmitting through the mails envelopes having printed or written upon them scandalous or scurrilous matter, it is ordered that Postmasters stop all such matter as soon as discovered, whether at the office of mailing or elsewhere, and forward it at once to the Dead-Letter Office in Washington.

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Asst. Postmaster Genl.

Another Flag of Truce from the Enemy—Letters from Union Prisoners—Col. Cameron's Grave.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1861.

Another flag of truce, borne by Capt. Jones, of the rebel army, came to our lines to-day. It was met by the scouts of Col. McCunn's brigade, near Alexandria, and received by the commander of the brigade. The bearer of the flag brought also about three hundred letters from the Union prisoners at Richmond and Manassas to their friends here. They state that they are closely guarded, but are kindly treated. The valuables taken from the body of Col. Cameron, including his watch, signet ring and daguerreotypes of his wife and daughter, were also brought to Colonel McCunn, with the information that the grave of Colonel Cameron had been carefully marked, so that his friends may eventually recover the body.

THE LATEST NEWS.

GEN. FREMONT'S PREPARATION.

He Will Receive 40,000 Rifles.

INCREASING HIS ARTILLERY FORCE.

Rebels Concentrating at New Madrid.

Fear Shifted to the Other Side.

OUR ARMY AT WASHINGTON.

The blockade to be strengthened

BURNING OF HAMPTON, VA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1861.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

J. Lathrop Motley of Massachusetts, the distinguished historian, and whose letters to the London *Times* have not a little enchanced his American reputation, has been appointed Minister to Vienna, in place of Mr. Burlingame, not received, and who goes to China instead. Charles L. Goddard of Maine, is appointed Consul General to Constantinople; George Jones of Ohio, consul to Funchal; and John A. Little of Boston, son of the senior partner of Little & Brown to Barcelona.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The following Brigadier Generals were appointed to-day by the President: Colonels Louis Blenker and Henry W. Slocum, of the New York volunteers; Major James S. Wadsworth, of McDowell's staff; John J. Peck, of Syracuse, a distinguished officer in Mexico, where he was wounded, and not long since invited to the command of the Ellsworth regiment; John H. Martindale, of Rochester, a West Pointer; George Merril, late of Gen. Sandford's staff; and Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the distinguished astronomer. All of these, except Gen. Mitchell, were recommended by the New York delegation. The President has also appointed Randolph B. Marcy, of Mass., Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, promoting him from his late office as Paymaster. Col. Marcy is the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The bounties given to soldiers by the acts of 1838 and 1850, have been repealed by the last bounty act.

SKIRMISH NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

Telegraphic communications will soon be established between the War Department and the several camps. A skirmish took place between a company of Colonel McCunn's command, sent to support a picket guard, and a rebel company. Two men having been killed, the rebels took to their heels.

VANDERBILT'S "PATRIOTIC" OFFER.

Vanderbilt's vessels have been refused by the Navy Department; the naval contractors having reported, after two examinations, that they were unfit for the service required. Vanderbilt asked $600,000 for one which the contractors valued at $360,000.

VIOLATION OF THE RULES.

The Washington papers continue to publish matter prohibited by the military authorities, and contrary to the spirit and letter of the press agreement. They may feel a strong hand before long.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

A considerable portion of Hampton village has been destroyed by the rebels.

COMMISSIONER OF BUILDINGS.

Major B. B. French of N. H., former Clerk of the House, will probably be appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in place of Col. W. S. Wood, unconfirmed by the Senate.

REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

The George Page tried to get out of Aquia Creek lately, but was forced by one of our steamers to put back. Several boat loads of Maryland rebels crossed to join their comrades at White House Point.

WHAT FAULKNER IS DOING.

Ex-Minister Faulkner, now here, is settling up his accounts.

THE PRINCE VISITS MANASSAS.

Prince Napoleon, who was escorted to the rebel lines, yesterday, under a flag of truce, —he having expressed a desire to see the other side of the elephant—went only as far as Manassas, and returned from there to night. He did not know how far he might proceed in the enemy's country, nor how long he should be gone, and as he failed to return last evening it was thought possible he might have gone on to Richmond.

THE REGULARS AT BULL RUN.

Major Sykes, commanding the regulars, says in his report that they were the last on the field, and covered the retreat in good order; although they had been on foot from 12 o'clock Saturday night till 10 Monday morning, without rest, many of them without food, and footsore and exhausted.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

Troops Fired Upon in the Street—Apprehensions of a Fight.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9, 1861.

Great excitement was created on the streets, to-day, by a company of soldiers being fired into as they were passing along. Part of Col. Gratz Brown's Regiment had arrived, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Ironton. As a company of them were passing down Pine street, and when they had just reached Seventh, a man rushed out from an alley, gave a cheer for Jeff. Davis, and fired a pistol into the ranks. The whole company at once halted and a part commenced loading their muskets, while the balance pursued the man who had fired, but he escaped. The sidewalks were crowded with people, among whom a terrible panic ensued. The soldiers were prevented from firing by their commanders, and passed on. No one was hit by the shot. Much excitement in the vicinity. The guns of the soldiers were not loaded.

Col. Brown's men reported all quiet on Iron Mountain Railroad when they left.

Troops continue to arrive from Illinois. A large number of citizens have formed themselves into a company to ascertain as far as possible the secessionists in the city and their motives. They expect to be sworn in as deputies and receive arms, and be ready to afford assistance in any emergency.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Capt. Jennison, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here to-day, en route to Washington, to arrange with the War Department for mustering his men into the U. S. service. He has 840 well mounted and disciplined men, now on the Western border.

Nothing new from Springfield.

Gen. Fremont has ordered the number of artillery companies in this State to be increased to 24.

FROM CAIRO.

Situation at Cape Girardeau—Strictness of the Blockade.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 9—10 P. M.

At Brice's landing, in Edwardsville, 25 miles above Bird's Point, two companies of Federal troops, sent down from Cape Girardeau, last night, seized 60 mules and 2,000 sacks of corn, intended for the rebel forces. The warehouse and wharf boat was burned.

At Cape Girardeau, the same night, an unfortunate affair took place; the Federal pickets firing on each other. One man was killed, and two or three others wounded. Steamers that have come down to-day report all quiet there, and all expectation of an attack removed. Col. Marsh has entrenched himself on a hill to the north of the town, and could hold it against triple his force, which is now about five thousand strong. The importance of holding Cape Girardeau will cause strong entrenchments to be thrown up.

Last night, about 11 o'clock, two flatboats were discovered attempting to pass down the Ohio and run the blockade. A gun was fired and then a thirty-two pound shot was sent after them. Col. Cook fired up the steamer "W. H. B." and went out and took the boats in tow, and found them deserted, though in such haste that a warm supper was left on one of them. They were brought up and left under the guns of Fort Prentiss. Their cargoes were lime and hoop-poles, though it was suspected that the latter covered something of more value. During the night the water got access to the lime, and both boats were set on fire and destroyed; and the capture resulted in nothing but demonstrating the strictness of the blockade. The cargoes were worth about $15,000.

There have been three serious accidents in the camps, to day, two of which were fatal and one must prove so. In Col. McArthur's (12th) regiment, Ezekiel Cramer, a private in Capt. Campbell's company F, of Galena, was shot through the head by the falling of a loaded musket, left laying against the pole of the tent by his cousin; the ball carried away a piece of his skull over the right temple. He is alive, but cannot recover. In company C, of Col. Oglesby's (9th) regiment, a private named Neise, of Belleville, was shot dead by a comrade, while on parole—a private in one of the regiments at Bird's Point. In each case the accident was the result of carelessness. A musket ball fired at long range across the river, from Bird's Point, struck in Col. McArthur's camp near a sentinel.

The paymasters, Majors Eaton and Kinzie, have finished their duties in paying off the three months' troops. Major Eaton goes to St. Louis to-morrow.

The health of the camps is good. The cases in the hospital are mostly light.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Ill., August 9.—Last night being dark and stormy, two flat boats, lashed together, loaded with lime and hoop poles, and reported to be owned by legislators Kellogg and H. G. Barrett, attempted to run the blockade. Four shots were fired from the Fort, none of which took effect. The Government ferry-boat overtook them, four miles below, and brought them up to Cairo. They had been deserted before the steamer reached them. At noon, to-day, the flats took fire and burned to the water's edge.

Scouts report that the rebels are falling back from the vicinity of Charleston, on New Madrid, at which place the enemy are strongly entrenching themselves.

MILITARY MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL AND CAMP BUTLER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 9—10 P. M.

Advices from South Missouri strengthen the belief that the rebel forces are much larger than reported; that their organization is good and their determination to advance rapidly a fixed fact.

The resources of Illinois are being shaped for earnest and prompt co-operation with Gen. Fremont. Troops are constantly arriving at Camp Butler. Quartermaster-General's department is actively engaged procuring and distributing supplies immediately on their arrival.

In view of pressing demands of the service, the companies accepted to form new regiments should proceed to camp at the earliest practicable period. A mustering officer is there, and no delay will be experienced in preparations for immediate service.

Col. John Mason Loomis of Chicago, has been tendered the Colonelcy of the First (?) Congressional District Regiment, and has accepted. Lists of companies tendered from Cook County have been furnished him, and he is authorized to accept companies and prepare the regiment for the field at once. Colonel Loomis makes a very favorable impression here, and will be warmly supported in his endeavors to make his command a credit to Chicago and the State.

Colonel Hick's regiment will be mustered into service and moved to St. Louis to morrow to join Gen. Fremont.

Eight companies of second regiment of cavalry are at Camp Butler. Capt. Benj. F. Marsh's Hancock cavalry company arrived last evening—splendid body of men and horses—company well officered.

BURNING OF HAMPTON, VA.

Rapid Movement of Magruder—He Fires the Town at Night—500 Buildings Destroyed—Close Proximity of Rebel Forces.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 8.—Hampton has been burned. Scouts and fugitives brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M. by a deserter from the rebels, a native of Maine but a resident of Georgia. He has been stationed at Yorktown since June 1st. Friday last, Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 2,500 cavalry and 8 pieces of artillery. Monday night they camped at Great Bethel, which was completely deserted. Tuesday they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up their position on Back River, some three miles from the town. He says the object of the expedition is to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News, if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent their using it for winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained till eleven o'clock. Col. Weber erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight, Gen. Magruder, with about 500 Confederates, entered the town, which they immediately fired. The greater part of the 500 houses were built with wood, and no rain having fallen lately, a strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration.

There were perhaps twenty white people, and double that number of negroes, remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. Several of the whites, and also the negroes, were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service.

A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

The fire raged all night. The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

Gen. Magruder has encamped near New Market bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News.

Mayhew, the deserter, says there have been about seven thousand Confederate troops stationed at Yorktown, and some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton, and carried away 180 negroes. Provisions were abundant at Yorktown, and most of the rebels are receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty both for the residents and Unionists, and, moreover, entirely useless, as Gen. Butler intends to winter his army many miles beyond Hampton.

An attempt will be made to foist these acts on Gen. Butler, but after ten o'clock Wednesday night, there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce has just come in from Norfolk with Miss Mayo, a niece of Gen. Scott, who is on her way from Richmond to New York. She states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. Butler.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., August 9.—Gen. Stone has been assigned to a separate command, to be stationed at Point of Rocks, where it is believed the rebels intend establishing a strong battery to intercept the transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the lower Potomac.

Colonel Hamilton, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, has been appointed to command the division in place of Col. Stone.

The report that two rebel regiments were approaching from Leesburg is untrue.

Major Doubleday has been practicing with his seige guns to day. The results were very satisfactory.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Improved Situation of Army Matters—Estimates on the Tax—Baker and Lane Decline their Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The activity among Government teamsters is as great as it was any time previous to the late battle.

Much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and little if any complaint now exists among them. Soldiers continue to arrive from time to time, including, of late, a large proportion of cavalry. They are judiciously distributed along our now extended Potomac lines. The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure to the sun.

Many of those recently appointed to military offices are waiting impatiently for their commissions.

The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade, in localities which might be specified. The Navy Department is in possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

The Senate Finance Committee expect that the new revenue plan will realize $100,000,000 more than is required.

Ex Minister Faulkner arrived here last night. It is believed he brings dispatches for the Government from Europe.

Two conventions are to be held in Maryland, for the purpose of nominating State officers. One of them will favor the Government and support its policy. The other will place itself on the platform of opposition to the war, and advocate peace on any terms. It is believed here that the Union men will triumph.

Senator Baker has declined a commission as Brigadier General. He prefers a seat in the Senate. Senator Lane, of Kansas, has also declined the appointment tendered him, and will retain his seat in the Senate. This disposes of Mr. Stanton's claim.

Eighty removals have been made in the Patent Office since the 1st of June.

Some newspapers have already disregarded the arrangement made with Gen. McClellan, in regard to the transmission of intelligence of army movements, and are to be subjected to stringent rules. Gen. McClellan is determined to enforce his policy.

The Naval Commissioners have reported to the Navy Department that Commodore Vanderbilt's steamers are unfit for blockading and other naval service.

The following Consular appointments have been made. Some were confirmed by the Senate, and others have been made since the adjournment: John J. Neall of Kansas, to Kingston, Jamaica; M. M. Jackson of Ohio, to Halifax; J. D. Bowman of Ind., to Matanzas; R. Wheeler of Iowa, to Genoa.

Prince Napoleon, not yet having returned from his visit beyond our lines, it is supposed the Confederates have invited him to extend his visit.

There was an affair between pickets beyond Alexandria, last night. Two men were killed, but on which side is not stated.

Conclusion of Mr. Breckinridge's Speech at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—The following is the conclusion of the afternoon report of the scenes enacted here last (Thursday) night:

Mr. Breckinridge said: "I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to-night, and I feel bound to say that this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying clubs and wearing brass badges." [Voices—"They are the Dodge Police."]

Mr. B. said: "I will enter my protest against the usurpations of this Administration." He trusted in God that the day was now at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check.

The disturbers of the meeting undoubtedly had the sympathy and countenance of the new police with them, the same as the April rioters had the sympathy and countenance of the old police with them.

Forty Thousand Austrian Rifles for Gen. Fremont—Conference with Bankers on the Loan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—It is rumored that the Austrian Ministership will be tendered to James Gallatin, President of the National Bank.

20,000 Austrian rifled muskets were sent forward to General Fremont, to day, per Adams' Express. 20,000 more, already here, will soon follow.

It is stated that leading bankers have been invited to meet the Secretary of the Treasury at the residence of Mr. Cisco, this evening, with reference to the arrangements of taking the lately authorized loans.

Trouble in the Cherokee Country—Settlers Driven Out—Sixteen Men Killed and Sixty taken Prisoners.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 9.—We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevails there, owing to the action of a band of half-breed Cherokees, with some white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by John Matthews, a leader from the Osage country. It is reported that 16 men have been killed and 60 families driven from the Cherokee neutral land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon that place. A messenger has arrived here requesting assistance from the Government.

Ohio Prisoners at Richmond.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Messrs. Bane & West this morning received a letter from Geo. W. Ward, of Company D, Second Ohio Regiment, and now a prisoner at Richmond. The letter is dated July 25th. Mr. Ward gives a list of the prisoners from Ohio, and states that they are confined in a large tobacco warehouse, which is clean and airy, and where they are well fed.

The following is the list: 1st regiment Ohio, Lieut. Balner, Company G, Portsmouth; Geo. W. Wise and James McLaughlin, Company E, Cleveland; A. P. Spader and Danl. Sullivan, Company F, Franklin, Warren county; Kane Whitkowsky, Company K, Hamilton, and Will Swikupt, Com'y A, Lancaster. 2nd regiment Ohio—John Greenhower, Com'y H, Steubenville; Henry H. Hess, Com'y K, Urbana; Crit. Hutt, David Frietman, and Herman Scaittks, Company E, Cincinnati; Paul Neumuller, and Geo. McCabe, Company J, Cincinnati; and Geo. W. Ward, Company D, Cincinnati. The above is reliable. Mr. Ward was in the employ of Bane & West before he left here, and all the circumstances confirm the truthfulness of his letter.

Execution at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Thomas J. Armstrong was executed here at 11 o'clock this forenoon, for the murder of Robert Crawford, nearly a year ago. The circumstances of the murder, as shown at the trial, were horrible; and are made still more so now by his voluntary confession. But he manifested to the last the same indifference to his fate that he displayed at his trial and throughout his imprisonment. Armstrong was but 20 years old.

The Killed and Wounded at Manassas.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* makes the following estimate:

The exact number of killed, wounded and missing has not yet been ascertained, but we have an approximation to the truth, based on the chaplains' and other informal reports from the various regiments engaged. In this way we have already the names of *between five and six hundred known to have been killed.* As time passes, many of the "missing" come in, and some are traced to their homes in the North, but the deaths of quite as many have been also added to the earliest computation. It is my belief that our list of those killed on the field, and those since dying of their wounds, will not fall short of *seven hundred and fifty;* that our wounded, in hospitals here and captive at Manassas—the former class largely composed of those who dragged themselves to the Potomac—are considerably over *one thousand;* and that the enemy's prisoners are sufficient in number to swell our losses to the aggregate of 2,500, one-tenth of the Federal force engaged in combat. These figures, it will be observed, are about the same as the losses which the rebels acknowledge themselves to have sustained. It was indeed a fierce contest; with perhaps two exceptions, the bloodiest and most hotly disputed of any field engagement in American history. And no forces, after nearly undergoing decimation, could be expected to stand the charge of fresh troops arriving at the close of the terribly hot and prostrating July day.

The Inefficiency of the Blockade.

The English and French Ministers are constantly in receipt of intelligence from their agents at several of the blockaded ports, to the effect that ships of various kinds are known to pass in and out of the blockaded ports without any apparent opposition, and, therefore, it is asserted that the blockade is not effective. Unless the government is more active, and displays more vigor and determination in this matter, these two governments, who are watching matters along the coast, will give our government considerable trouble. I learn from an officer who has just returned from a blockading post, where he has been stationed, that quite a number of vessels from foreign ports had escaped the vigilance of our fleet and had run the blockade. These facts have all been laid before the Government. Thus far it is conceded on all sides that the Navy Department is entirely inefficient. The vessels that are now being hired and purchased are mostly unfit for the service required, and yet large sums are paid for them. The lobby who are engaged in palming off these vessels are, however, doing a fine business. The attention of the President has been directed to this matter, and also to the department, where enormous abuses are being practised.—*Wash. Dispatch to N. Y. Herald, 7th inst.*

An Item About the U. S. Ship Levant.

A key to the mystery which envelopes the fate of the ill-fated U. S. ship Levant, is furnished in a letter from the Sandwich Islands. One of the ship's masts has been picked up under circumstances to show that it was part of a raft—wherefore it is inferred by seafaring men that the ship did not founder at sea, as has all along been supposed—but went ashore on some sand bar or reef. This is but conjecture, to be sure—but it is one which leaves a faint room to hope that some of the unfortunate souls on board may have been saved.—*Boston Post.*

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, a situation as Teller in a Bank or Cashier in a Mercantile or Produce House. Good business acquaintances, and could make himself valuable to his employers. Address "H. S. J." Tribune Office.

WANTED—To purchase a one horse ROCKAWAY, new or second-hand. Apply at No. 148 South Water street.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Any one having a Horse and not wishing to use him, and would like to let a careful person have the use of him for his keeping, can hear of a good chance by inquiring at the United States Express Office.

WANTED—A Plain Cook wanted in a private family; either American, Scotch, English or German. To a neat smart girl good wages will be paid. None need apply but those who know to do their work neatly. Address Box 3007 Post Office.

DOG WANTED.—Wanted, a thoroughly trained "Bird Dog." Address SPORTSMAN, at this office, stating breed of dog, where he may be seen, owner's address and lowest price.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A good chance to get a bargain. For full particulars address "T. & S." Minneiska, Minn.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Dry Goods, Clothing or Grocery House; having had experience in all of the above branches of business and can use both German and English languages. The best of reference can be given. Address "C. C." at this office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his Residence at Racine, Wisconsin. The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town, built of wood and lined through with brick ... VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS, With a fine garden—eastern front of 142 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan. Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake ... WM. A. MURPHY, 58 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, or address P. O. Box [illegible].

SPLENDID RESIDENCE PROPERTY.—A marble front House, with southeast front, near Union Park (West Division) for sale on very favorable terms ... E. C. WILDER, Agent.

WILLIARD & KEAN, Bankers at 37 Clark street, will sell Exchange at 1½ per cent, and Gold at 1½ per cent, for Canada Currency. Will pay [illegible] cents to par for funds for current Wisconsin, [illegible] cents to 70 cents for Discredited Wisconsin, and highest prices for Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON. CHICAGO, August 10th, 1861. I have purchased the entire circulation of the MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, And am personally responsible for its redemption. ... I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage executed and delivered to the undersigned ... [illegible] ... By E. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. ... [illegible] ... Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

MONEY.—A safe investment for money during the war—much safer than Banks, Bankers or Stock. ... Address P. O. Office Box 973, Chicago.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had several years experience in the education of children, would like a situation as Nursery Governess in a respectable family. Unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, Chicago Post Office.

HUNT'S AXES.—The Douglas AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their Axes and Tools. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash. D. D. DANA, Treasurer.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit. C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—500 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated Missouri Furnaces, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. ...

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. ...

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, ... METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles ...

RATES OF ADVERTISING in the CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... [illegible] ... Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE. $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. ... per Square for each subsequent month. ... per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, Engravings, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 10th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn-st., A LOT OF GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE. ALSO, A LOT OF MERCHANDISE, Comprising a general variety. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe Sale On THURSDAY, August 15th, At 9½ O'clock, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. TERMS CASH. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO., AT GROCERY AND REAL ESTATE Auction Salesroom, 56 Dearborn-St. SATURDAY, Aug. 10th, at 10 A. M., ... TUESDAY, Aug. 13th, at 10 A. M., Catalogue Sale of General Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c. Particulars on Monday.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a large variety of Furniture, &c., consisting of ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. Fashionable Summer and Fall Clothing AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, August 14th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 82 Lake street, TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 15th, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, two new rosewood MARBLE BED Patent Cushion BILLIARD TABLES of the best manufacture. ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, General Auctioneers, 82 Lake street. Large and peremptory sale of New Pianos and Melodeons at Auction. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 15th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, an invoice of new Pianos by the following named manufacturers, viz: ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. No medicine can equal this preparation for giving tone and vigor to the system, and rapidly improving the appetite. Prepared only by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 173....LAKE STREET....173.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore, PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at extremely low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, MASSEY'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Bathing Apparatus, AT VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ... JAS. WARRACK ...

CONVEYANCING BLANKS— ... at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark st.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Sub-Treasury act has not been repealed. So much of it as would have compelled the subscribers to the new Government loan to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the hands of the Treasurer of the United States or one of his subordinates, has been suspended. That is the extent of the legislation on that subject. We understand that the change on this point is for the accommodation of the public and that it is so restricted that it can work no harm. Solvent specie-paying banks are used, while the loan is being paid in, as the place of deposit; and that is all the change that has been authorized, and even that is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He may authorize it or not.

EMANCIPATION.

A great many people seem to apprehend that emancipation in the South would be immediately followed by a tremendous influx of negroes into the Northern States. There never was a wilder delusion. Even though we had not the example of emancipation in the West Indies to prove the contrary, it would be perfectly easy to show, not only that the blacks would remain where they are, unless forcibly expelled, but that the colored population of the North would at once begin to flow southward. When the act of emancipation was declared in Jamaica the negroes all assembled in the churches and fell upon their knees, sobbing and praying and singing psalms of gratitude to God. They remained with one accord pouring forth their souls in thankfulness to the Almighty, until the morning light, when they all returned to the plantations and went to work with light hearts for honest wages. How many of them ever emigrated to England in consequence of emancipation?

To assert that the blacks of the South would rush northward if set at liberty, is simply to assert that they would leave homes to which they are more or less attached, a climate to which they are adapted, profitable labor and the prospect of wealth and independence, to seek a strange country, a forbidding climate, penury, and starvation. To assert that the whites would drive them out is to assert that they would expel the population best capable of cultivating the soil and saving them from immediate famine. The negroes are to-day just as necessary to the South as food is to the human body. Deprived of them, the condition of the Gulf States would be like Illinois deprived of farmers. Take from them the cotton-gin, take from them cotton itself, take sugar, rice, tobacco and hemp, they could survive all better than the loss of their laborers. They could still raise corn and produce bacon. But without the blacks they would nearly starve in a twelvemonth. They declare that slavery is necessary to their very existence. We say that the negroes are, but that *slavery is not*. We say that the negroes will produce three pounds of cotton under the impulse of freedom where they now produce two under the incitement of the lash. They will cease running away because they will have every inducement to remain at home. Hundreds and thousands of fugitives who have fled to the North and the Canadas will return of their own volition to their relatives, their friends, their homes and the genial clime to which they belong. The expense of night patrols, bloodhounds and overseers, and the ever present terror of insurrection will vanish with the elder barbarism which includes them.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his recent speech Farmingham, declared his belief that the slaveholders would emancipate and arm their own negroes rather than be balked in their purpose to destroy the Government. Some of the more desperate of them have already vaunted their intention to do so if driven to extremity, as though that were something in the last degree frightful to contemplate. We pine for the day when it shall be done. When the shackles fall from the slave this war is ended.

Explanation of the New Revenue Measures.

There are some misunderstandings concerning the Revenue bill passed by Congress. The confusion has grown out of the publication of the original House bill by the New York *Herald* in its issue of the 5th inst. The bill agreed upon by the Committee of Conference and subsequently adopted by both branches of Congress, is very different in many particulars. The amended Tariff bill, the Direct Tax bill and the Income Tax bill are all united into one act. The excise duties on distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and all duties levied on watches and carriages, were stricken out altogether, thereby depriving the National Government of fifteen to twenty millions of revenue which it will badly need.

The alterations of the existing tariff are not so sweeping as originally proposed. A few items, besides tea, sugar and coffee, are taken out of the free list and put in the dutiable list. That on brandies, spirits and wines, is raised from ten to twenty-five per cent. The articles of luxury, together with tea, sugar and coffee, it is calculated will now pay a revenue of twenty-five millions per annum. Tea pays fifteen cents per pound on all grades; coffee four cents; and raw sugar two cents per pound.

The direct tax of twenty millions is distributed among all the States and territories according to representative population; but it is assessed only on real estate in case the Federal Government collects it.

Each State Government is given the authority to assume and collect its share of the tax by its own laws, on real and personal property, as it pleases. And each State is entitled to a discount of 15 per cent from its quota when so assumed and paid. The State is also allowed to offset against the tax such amount as the General Government may owe it for advances in equipping volunteers, and other purposes. These provisions are certainly fair and liberal.

In case of any State failing to pay its proportion of the tax, the act puts in operation an extensive assessment and collection system, with prescribed duties and salaries, to be inaugurated by Federal officers under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is improbable that the Government will be reduced to the necessity of setting in motion so extensive, cumbrous, and costly a system, since every State disposed to sustain the Government can much more economically levy and collect the tax, simultaneously with its own regular levies for State purposes, and on the same valuation, and with the same officers.

The amount assessed on Illinois is $1,146,551: and if collected by our State machinery there will be saved $171,972, leaving only $974,579. This is but one mill on the dollar of the actual cash value of the real and personal property of this State. The General Government will probably owe Illinois enough to offset the first year's direct taxes.

The third and last source of revenue provided in the bill, is the income tax. The collection of this is not left to the States. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint the collectors and depositors of the money. The law exempts all incomes below $800 from taxation, instead of $600, as provided in the bill which passed the House. It taxes all incomes in excess of $800 per annum three per cent. on the amount of such excess. It raises this to five per cent. on all incomes held and enjoyed in foreign countries, the revenue of which accrues from property in the United States.

No class of incomes is exempt. The officeholder, Federal as well as State, the banker, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the teacher, the clergyman, the clerk, the congressman, the editor, the farmer, the manufacturer, the railway company, the corporation of whatever kind, the owner of capital paying interest or profit of whatever nature—beyond the annual pittance of $800 per annum, is taxed three per cent. on all he receives over and above that amount. The expense of conducting the business is deducted, but not personal or family expenses. The language of the law is as follows:

THE INCOME TAX.

SEC. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of January next there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, whether such income is derived from any kind of property, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, *or from any other source whatever*, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars: *Provided*, That upon such portion of said income as shall be derived from interest upon treasury or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of two and one half per centum. Upon the income rents, or dividends accruing upon any property, securities, or stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a tax of five per centum, excepting that portion of said income derived from interest on Treasury notes and other securities of the Government of the United States, which shall pay one and one-half per centum. The tax herein provided shall be assessed upon the annual income of the persons herein named for the year next preceding the time for assessing said tax, to wit: the year next preceding the 1st of January, 1862; and the said taxes, when so assessed and made public, shall become a lien on the property or other sources of said income for the amount of the same, with the interest and other expenses of collection, until paid. *Provided*, That all local taxes assessed upon this property from which the income is derived shall be first deducted.

What amount will be obtained from this source is a matter of conjecture. But some estimate it at twenty millions per annum.

The revenue to be derived from the new law next year, is estimated as follows:

Tariff	$45,000,000	to	$50,000,000
Direct tax	10,000,000	to	12,000,000
Income tax	18,000,000	to	24,000,000
Total	$73,000,000	to	$86,000,000

The Government really needs $100,000,000 per year while the war lasts; and it is very probable that Congress will be obliged, next session, to do what it should have done this one—lay an excise duty on distillers' and brewers' liquors, and a tax on bank notes.

In relation to such persons as are in rebellion, and refuse to pay their proportion of the taxes, there is the following Section:

SEC. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That should any of the people of any of the States be in actual rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States at the time this act goes into operation, so that the laws of the United States cannot be executed therein, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby *authorized to proceed to execute the provisions of this act* within the limits of such State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, *so soon as the authority of the United States therein is re-established*, and to collect the sums which would have been due from the persons residing or holding property or stocks therein, with the interest due, at the rate of *six per centum* per annum thereon, until paid in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act.

As soon, therefore, as the rebellion is put down in any revolted State, the back dues must be forthcoming. If the rebels in a State escape for six years, they will be obliged to fork over the six years delinquent taxes on both property and income, with six per cent. interest thereon, for the time they have been due.

As to the time at which these most important measures go into effect—the income tax is to be levied on all annual incomes, reckoned from the 1st of April, 1861, to April 1st, 1862, at which time the statements are to be called for and the tax to be collected within sixty days thereafter. The direct tax on real estate is reckoned from the same period, but no collectors are to be appointed before the second Tuesday in February, 1862, by which time the States are to notify the General Government as to their intention regarding an assumption of the tax. The States are to have till the 30th of June, 1862, to pay in their quota. In case of collection by Federal officers, the secretary of the Treasury is to make advertisement of the times and places of collecting the tax. The valuation is to be the actual market value of the lands, &c., on the 1st of April, 1862, or the State valuation, nearest thereto.

It will thus be seen that nearly a year will elapse before the people are to be called upon to pay either of these taxes.

The modifications of the Tariff go into effect within twenty days after its passage—say August 21st, 1861.

The direct effect of the modified tariff, the income tax, and the direct tax on property will be as a cotemporary justly observes, to assure foreign nations, and especially capitalists, that we are in deadly earnest as a people, and that all classes, by their representatives, have resolved to put their hands in their pockets, without exception or reservation, and secure the means for prosecuting the struggle to a successful issue. The nation which will do this can command confidence and credit abroad. The nation which refuses to tax its people, onerously if need be, and to make every interest bear its part in the great work of sustaining its government and footing its bills, can never expect from other nations a confidence which it shrinks from manifesting itself. We shall soon be in the financial markets of Europe for a loan of $100,000,000, as a part of the $250,000,000 deemed necessary for the fiscal year beginning the 1st of July last. And to this end, and the consequent establishment of our national credit on a firm basis, even in the midst of a tremendous exigency of war, the people must come manfully up to the work and give effect to the action of their Representatives.

Berdan's Sharpshooters—Remarkable Shooting by Col. Berdan.

One hundred and forty-five sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment having made the required string in the presence of the judges in various parts of Michigan, the Adjutant-General has ordered them to rendezvous at Detroit. The town of Marshall furnishes thirty—the greatest number from any one place. Their thirty strings average 33 inches—that is the average distance of each man's ten shots from the centre of the target, at a distance of two hundred yards, was 33 inches, or three and three-tenths inches to each shot. The prescribed limit is 50 inches to the string. Any person unable to make ten consecutive shots within five inches each of the centre of the target is rejected.

The New York *Evening Post* thus describes a trial at Weehawken in which Col. Berdan himself made some astounding shots:

The "man target," christened Jeff. Davis, was set at a distance of a little more than two hundred yards. Col. Berdan inaugurated the firing. In an easy, business-like way he loaded his rifle, an ordinary target piece, with a telescopic sight, and approached the "rest." The visitors crowded around him in every direction, excepting, of course, that occupied by the muzzle of the rifle. A sense of personal danger preserved a small opening there. The wind blew quite heavily.

It will be conceded that these circumstances were not particularly conducive to careful and unerring aim. But Col. Berdan is a man of wonderful nerve. The crowd did not at all disturb him. He proceeded in the work with the utmost steadiness. Balancing his rifle for a moment, he fired at the head of the figure. When the smoke cleared away, the hole made by the bullet was observed by the aid of the telescope—the cheek, near the nose.

Again the Colonel loaded and quickly fired at the head, hitting it just over the frontis piece of the cap which was painted upon it.

The third shot was fired. "Put his eye out," remarked the Colonel. The ball had struck near enough to that organ to destroy its use had it been a real one.

The fourth shot hit the face.

"I'll try nature's rest," said the Colonel, and he proceeded to a knoll near by, and throwing himself at its side accommodated his person to its shape and took aim, but the percussion cap only exploded. "Davis is safe this time," he remarked. "We'll try him again." Another cap was provided, and the image was struck just below the front piece of the cap. The aim was quite as accurate as that he had previously obtained.

The sixth shot hit about two inches lower than the fifth.

The seventh hit the top of the head.

Loading again, the Colonel made ready to fire. "Where will you have this shot?" he inquired of one standing by. "In the end of the nose," was the answer. "Between the eyes," suggested another. At this moment the rifle was discharged. "You spoke too late," quietly remarked the Colonel, "he has another nostril." A gentleman was called to witness the effect of the shot, and afterwards our reporter. It was as the Colonel had said. The nose had an additional aperture.

"Where shall I put the next?" the Colonel inquired of the gentleman at whose request he had spoiled the nose of the image. "Try his right eye," was the answer. No sooner said than it was done. The ball entered the lower part of the eye. The effect of this shot was carefully noted by several persons through the glass.

"Will you tell me where to hit him again?" once more asked the Colonel of the person who had called the last two shots. That individual declined. He was satisfied that the Colonel could hit anything, and it was not worth while to fire at the image, whose face was riddled. "We will hit him once more, and now in the centre of the forehead." This shot, the tenth, was the finest of the whole. It took effect midway between the front piece of the cap and the root of the nose, and directly over that organ. The distances were almost mathematically accurate.

Col. Berdan said he would go on if any one desired him to do so. But it was universally agreed that he had fired enough, that he had even improved upon his great reputation, and to proceed further would be simply a waste of time.

Col. Berdan, his friends and the representatives of the press present, then proceeded to the field and gave the target a particular examination. It had been previously fired at, but the wholes made had been filled up, so that the effects of the recent shots were evident. The accuracy of this firing was never excelled. Col. Berdan, with his characteristic modesty, however, said little about it, but arranged for the trial of his men.

Forty-eight shots were fired at the target by the members of his company—all but four of which would be classed "mortal." They were within a few inches of each other, and generally struck the region of the head or limbs. During the progress of this work the Colonel exhibited the greatest pleasure. Said he on one occasion "These are picked men. I cannot tell how many kegs of powder we have wasted in getting them. They are artists. If you wished to get up a concert, would you engage hod-carriers to make your music? This war with the rebels is simply a grand concert, and we are going to teach Davis, Beauregard and Company to appreciate Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle."

DEPARTURE OF CAPT. VIERIGG'S CAVALRY COMPANY.—The Cavalry company from this county, Capt. Vierigg, left Champaign City on Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, for Clear Lake, near Springfield, where they will go into camp. The company was full and made up of good men, who will prove a terror to traitors. A large number of our citizens turned out to witness their departure.—*Champaign County Union*.

More of the Battle-Field Panics.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, sends the following:

As much uncalled-for astonishment has been expressed at the late panic in our army, by those who are ignorant of the fact that a panic among perfectly raw troops is as much the rule as the exception, it may be well to cite an instance given by a high military authority to show that such things will sometimes happen even among regular and veteran soldiers. The illustration is very appropriate, and is taken from the preface to the "Memoirs upon the Art of War, by Field-Marshal Count Saxe," published in London in 1757:

"After the French infantry at the battle of Friedlingen had repulsed the Imperialists with unparalleled fortitude; had totally routed and pursued them through a wood into a plain which lay on the other side, some one, upon the appearance of two squadrons (which might be French for anything that was known to the contrary) cried out—'We are cut off!' Upon which these victorious troops instantly abandoned their triumphs, and took to flight in the most dreadful confusion, without being either attacked or pursued by a single person; repassed the wood with the utmost precipitation, and never once halted till they had got beyond the field of battle.

"Marshal Villars, together with the Generals of the army, took all possible pains to rally them, but to no purpose; and yet the victory had not only been gained but rendered at the same time so complete that no part of the enemy attempted to make the least appearance afterwards; nevertheless we find that these men, who in one moment had discovered such amazing intrepidity, were the same whose fears the next betrayed them to a shameful flight. The Marshal himself had related this fact to me at Vaux-villars, when he was showing me the plans of his battles; and whoever has curiosity enough to search for more examples of this nature may meet with numbers in the history of all nations. This, however, is, at present, sufficient to prove the instability of the human heart, and how little we ought, consistently with prudence, to depend upon it."

The *Scientific American* improves the subject thus:

THE CONDUCT OF OUR SOLDIERS.—Napoleon Bonaparte once remarked, "It has been said that the victories of the French Republic were won by the new volunteers, who were inexperienced in war. There could be no greater mistake: they were won by the 180,000 old soldiers of the monarchy. You will not soon see me going to war with new recruits." The same opinion of the inefficiency of raw levies has been held by nearly all experienced officers.

The case is entirely changed, however, if the troops can be placed behind breastworks; there they are apt to fight well. At Bunker Hill our troops were perfectly steady until the British got inside the lines, but then they ran as fast as their legs could carry them, in spite of all the endeavors of the officers to arrest them; General Putnam especially wasting a great many oaths in the effort. No braver commander ever lived than Gen Jackson, and in his dispatches before the battle of New Orleans, he says distinctly that he shall not suffer his soldiers to fight until he can place them behind entrenchments.

The principal objection brought against volunteers is, that they are more subject to *panics* than veteran troops, and especially that when a panic commences it is more apt to spread to the whole army. This danger is sufficiently great in the oldest and best disciplined armies. As a general rule, when the lines are once broken the whole army takes to flight in utter confusion. The cases are rare in which any portion of an army has resisted the contagion of a panic occurring in another portion. The conduct of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo forms one of these exceptions, and that conduct will never be mentioned but with a thrill of pride by any Frenchman to the latest generations. After the rest of the army had fled in frantic terror, the Imperial Guard stood firm amidst their foes, refusing either to retreat or to surrender.

Now, the fact to which we wish to call attention, which the whole community ought to understand and to appreciate, is this: When our troops were under a murderous fire, and though thousands of their comrades were running in wild confusion from the field, *several of the regiments did not catch the contagion*, but marched off the field only in obedience to the commands of their officers, preserving their thinned ranks in perfect order.

In all of our reading of history we have never seen this conduct paralleled by a large army of soldiers in their first battle.

Governor Wright on National Affairs as seen from Europe.

Gov. Joe. A. Wright, the returned Prussian Minister whom Mr. Judd succeeded, made a speech a day or two since before the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is thus reported:

Governor Wright said that after an absence of four years from the country, he came home with a saddened heart. It is not a time now to find fault with those who are, or have been in power, but we must ask ourselves, what is our present condition? I owe, said he, no allegiance to any particular State, but all my obligations and yours are to the national Government. That is paramount, and the State is inferior.

The speaker said that we were misrepresented abroad. The London *Times* and other foreign papers sedulously misrepresented us. The press abroad has been subsidized. Our institutions are attacked from mercenary motives, and by those who are interested in the downfall of this country.

The German heart moves slowly, but it beats warmly for the welfare of the country. While Mr. Wright was in Berlin he received more than five hundred letters respecting the situation in this country, and from those who were anxious to come and fight the battles of the Union. He was obliged to publish a notice that he had not opened a recruiting office.

In his last interview with the King of Prussia, the King took him by the hand and said: "God grant that your people may be able to uphold the supremacy of the laws." The whole German people respect the Government of America.

If we expect the aid and sympathy of the governments of Europe, we must help ourselves. What is our duty? We must require that the flag of our country shall be restored to its position in every State and the laws restored. We must sacrifice millions before we submit to the standard of the so-called Confederacy. We can never be two people. We must be one or nothing. We can never have peace in any other condition.

The speaker had never believed that there was any serious difference in any part of the country with regard to the principles of our government. Men may say that they have lost everything—property and family—but so long as the government is sustained they have lost nothing. All we have to do is to go on till we have established the supremacy of our laws and the Constitution of our country.

Mr. Wright's remarks were brief but patriotic, and were warmly applauded. At the conclusion of the address, the thanks of the Chamber were voted to the speaker, and the members generally availed themselves of the opportunity of an introduction to Governor Wright.

No Provision for a Sinking Fund—Mr. Chase's Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7, 1861.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no provision has been made for the Sinking Fund recommended by Secretary Chase. He proposed, in his report at the commencement of the session, that five millions be set apart annually for the redemption of the public debt, to which he at the same time proposed the large addition of $250,000,000. It will be remembered that he assumed as a truism the following proposition, which was reechoed by the Press of the country, viz:

"It will hardly be disputed," he says, "that in every sound system of finance, adequate provision by taxation for the prompt discharge of all ordinary demands, for the punctual payment of the interest on *loans, and for the creation of a gradually increasing fund for the redemption of the principal, is indispensable*." He then proceeds to recommend the raising by *taxes and duties* $65,887,849 34 for the ordinary expenditure of the fiscal year ending July 1, 1862—$9,000,000 to pay the interest of loans to the amount of $250,000,000 and suggests that to these sums be added $5,000,000 as a provision for the reduction and final extinguishment of the public debt."

I have been at some pains to ascertain what steps have been taken to put this sinking fund in operation, but I find nothing relating to it in the legislation of the session which has now terminated. The ordinary machinery of a sinking fund consists of commissioners or trustees, to whom the fund is paid, with authority to invest it in stocks—generally the stocks to be redeemed if they can be bought up at par or below. No such commissioners have been appointed, and so far as I am informed, nothing has been said on the subject in either branch of Congress.

It is evident that Mr. Chase contemplated the establishment of a financial policy similar to that adopted by Wm. Pitt the younger, for the British nation in 1786. Even as to the sum designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, he follows Mr. Pitt, who recommended and carried an appropriation of a million pounds sterling as the annual contribution to the sinking fund.

The great measure of the British Minister was established in a time of peace, but was continued through a long war, and was even strengthened in 1792, by the adoption of a general rule, that in addition to the original £1,000,000, and a subsequent £200,000, there should be one per cent. taken from every loan, and turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. These large sums, with their annually accumulating interest, were invested quarterly in Government Stocks, and by the year 1813, when the system was broken in upon, a total of £43,000,000 had been redeemed. But in the meantime still greater sums had been borrowed to carry on the war, and the result was far greater indebtedness than at the adoption of the Sinking Fund.

Trial of Reapers and Mowers.

At a trial of Reapers and Mowers upon the farm of A. B. Posters, in the town of Metomen, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, July 30, 1861, the following Committee of Judges was appointed, each by the citizens of the respective towns:

Thos. McClellan, Berlin; H. F. Grant, Nepeuskin; A. R. Hargrave, Ripon; H. N. Wolcott, Rosendale; S. McDanil, Brooklyn; D. F. Pierce, Dayton; J. B. Lomis, Alto; John A. Allen, Alto. H. F. Grant was chosen Chairman, and H. N. Wolcott, Secretary.

The following machines were entered: New York No. 1; Thos. Falvey No. 2, John P. Manney No. 3, Kirby No. 4, Buckeye No. 5.

The McCormick machine was entered in the afternoon.

The different machines were allotted fields as numbered.

By instrumental test the cut and draft of the different machines was found to be as follows:

	Cut, Inch.	Draft.
McCormick	70	300
Kirby	60	275
New York	62	275
J. P. Manney	67	260
Buckeye	71	285

It was decided that the Manney Machine was the best combined Reaper and Mower; that the New York Machine was the second best combined Reaper and Mower; that the New York Machine was the best Reaper; and that the Buckeye was the best Mower.

H. F. GRANT, *Chairman*.
H. N. WOLCOTT, *Secretary*.

—Pennsylvania, within one month, will have in the field nearly fifty-two thousand men. By adding the forces furnished under the first requisition for twenty-five regiments, amounting to 19,320 men, Pennsylvania's contribution to the war within six months, is shown to be 71,320 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON'S MAILS.

English Views of the Rebellion—Mr. Russell's Letter.

The mails of the steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning. Dates from London are to the 25th of July, and from Liverpool to the 26th. A telegraph summary of the Anglo-Saxon's news has been published. Our foreign files contain several matters of interest.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT ON THE WAR.

Mr. Russell writes to the London *Times* from Washington, under date of July 8:

"There never was a people which rushed so rapidly to the conclusion that the argument of force was the great solvent and settler of disputes as our American brethren. See New York now—just recollect what it was at the close of last March. Sumter cannot have made all these banners, filled all these streets with soldiers, turned the Laodiceans into phrenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the Federal Government to restrain States from exercising that right have all of a sudden begun to find out 'We must maintain our glorious Union! We must have a country;' and then they go off into sophistical arguments on the other side about the Mississippi and unity of people's and political necessities. Had you always held this language, good gentlemen, you might never have had this present contest. You strengthened the hands of the secessionists, just as you weakened the hands of the United States Government, by the indifference or actual hostility to its measures which you displayed when it most required support. One half of the indignation, one-half of the strength you exhibited after Sumter had fallen, might have prevented its ever being attacked.

"Why are the Southerners so much more irritated against New York than any other part of the Union, but because, in their own words, 'she deceived us at the last moment! Up to the taking of Sumter she pretended to be friendly, and then, when that happened, which she seemed to approve, she turns on us more savagely than even the Black Republicans.' In fact, though the Government may not now wish to recall the circumstances, the tone of the North in reference to vital points in policy must have perplexed it almost as much as the hostility of the secessionists. It is all very well to talk of the outrages on the flag, but before Sumter was fired on the flag had been exposed to insults sufficient. It had been hauled down by force from United States arsenals. The Star of the West carried it as much as Major Anderson's command, and she was fired on; one shot as a *casus belli* or *causa belli* is as good as twenty.

"Why, when I arrived in the United States the newspapers were treating of the surrender of Sumter as an abstract question, and the headings about it and Pickens barely excited a languid curiosity in the minds of many men, and Northern journals, not merely in New York, but in Pennsylvania and other States, seriously warned the Government that if they attempted to hold the one or reinforce the other they would be responsible for the destruction of a Union which at the time was manifestly destroyed. How the tone is changed now! I can recognise no reason for the change in events, but I can understand that behind all this surface show—this varnish costing which pretended to reflect public opinion—there was a solid, deep and powerful mass, inert, however, and needing strong excitement to set it in motion, which only began to heave upwards and burst through the glaze when heated by the news that the Stars and Stripes had been shot away by rebel bullets. *The mass is now at work in earnest. It is rolling over the land in lava streams.*

"It may be that if an attempt be made to check it the red-hot floods will again break through the official crust. While Mr. Seward, with the modest confidence which distinguishes his vaticinations, was prophesying that the 'policy' of the government would win back the rebel States at the rate of one a month, not only were the seceded States preparing to hold their own in the course of secession more strongly than ever, but the Northern States were beginning to agitate the question at issue in a manner which might have inspired one with doubt as to a peaceful issue. It is not improbable that up to the moment of the fall of Sumter there were in the Cabinet at Washington statesmen who thought they could patch up the quarrel, and unite North and South by running Canada as a drag scent under their noses. Indeed, it would certainly be an agreeable result if the two hundred and fifty thousand Northern troops now in the field could be united with the Southern forces in a common raid on British North America and on the Spanish possessions. But North and South will not agree to join. What may come after battle who can say? *At present dismiss entirely from the minds of England the idea, no matter how it may originate, that there will or can be peace, compromise, union or secession till war has determined the issues.*"

THE AMERICAN REBELLION—TRUTHS PLAINLY STATED.

The London *News* of July 24 publishes a long letter from New York, which gives a clear and correct statement of the attitude of the North in the war against rebellion, and speaks as follows of the feeling against England:

"The people of the free States of the North saw that no alternative remained but to take up arms in defence of their Constitution and their Government, about to be broken up for no other cause than the election of a President in the constitutional way whose views upon slavery were distasteful to the South. They had the right to expect the sympathy of every enlightened nation, and have hitherto received that of every one but England. They might well be indignant at finding in the English press the view taken of the great national and patriotic struggle in which they were about to engage was reduced to a mere question of political economy. In view of English professions upon the subject of slavery they might well doubt the sincerity and consistency of a people exhibiting this sudden change of front, of opinion and conduct, and they looked upon it as either a cunning piece of duplicity, or as exhibiting very great ignorance of the actual state of affairs in this country. They were not long in detecting the motive, for the Americans, though impulsive, are also an acute people, and understand the English people better than the people of England understand them.

"When I told you that the feeling entertained here towards England was that of contempt, I told you exactly the popular sentiment, as I found it everywhere expressed. It was not what the Government had done, but at what they assumed was the English view of the question, judging from the tone of the press, and the letters and speeches of members in and out of Parliament; and I am confident that they would have entered unhesitatingly into a war with Great Britain, without counting the cost or consequences, upon the slightest act of interference.

"For what do these manufacturers, merchants, and members of Parliament suppose that the industrious people of the North have taken up arms? Do they suppose it to be from the love of fighting, or the desire of civil war? or to shed the blood of their brethren? or to abolish slavery? If they do they are very much mistaken. Do they suppose 261,000 men volunteered for eleven dollars a month? I have personal acquaintances of my own serving as privates, whose incomes are from 3,000 to 20,000 dollars a year. I saw a private of the Rhode Island regiment, who swept the floor of his barracks, whose private fortune was over a million. It is the preservation of the Government of the United States that has raised up this host of armed men. It is not to subjugate the South, nor to abolish slavery, but to put down the doctrine of secession, the right of which if once conceded, no part of the Government, North or South, could hold together for a quarter of a century. Under the disintegrating operation of the doctrine of peaceable secession our whole fabric would fall to pieces. It is this that has caused such a multitude of private persons to pour out their money like water in the free States, with no prospect of return, for the rapid equipment of regiments, who have not loaned but have given to the Government several millions."

Government Loans.

The following is a summary of the different methods by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to raise $250,000,000 for the current year.

1. A national circulation in treasury notes of $5, $10, and $20, without interest, payable in specie on demand, at such points or commercial centers as the Secretary may direct on the face of the notes. Also to be taken in payment of public dues, such as tariff duties, income and direct tax and public lands, the outstanding amount of the Treasury notes not to exceed fifty millions of dollars.

2. Treasury bills payable one year after date, and bearing 3.65 per cent. or one cent a day on the $100; which may be converted into 7.30 per cent. three-year bills, at the option of the holder.

3. For temporary loans, say at sixty days or longer, to two years, 6 per cent. Treasury bills, convertible into a twenty years 6 per cent. stock.

These three classes of treasury paper are:

4. Treasury bills bearing 7.30 per cent. or 2 cents a day on the $100 to run three years, if not converted into a 6 per cent. twenty-year funded stock.

5. Funded stock, of federal or sterling denomination, bearing 7 per cent. interest, twenty years to run, limited to not less than the par value or funded stock, bearing 6 per cent., twenty years to run, of the same or either denomination limited to not less than 91.07⅓ of the par value being the equivalent of a 7 per cent. twenty-year stock at par value.

Provision is made for paying out the fourth class, or three-year bills, to the public contractors, in place of money, and provision is made for employing an agent or agents to negotiate the whole or any part of the fifth class in Europe, the Secretary to fix the compensation or commissions of such agent or agents abroad. The use of the circulating notes, in place of gold, in paying off the government employes, is also authorized, such notes being made the equivalent of gold at the point of disbursement.

An Injunction against ex-Senator Mason.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

On Monday Mr. Benjamin Chew, of Germantown, applied to Judge Ludlow for an injunction to prevent Senator Mason from taking funds out of an estate in which he is interested, located in the twenty-second ward, in this county. In asking for the order Mr. Chew said: I apply to your honor for an order to prevent James M. Mason from taking out of the jurisdiction of the Court, funds which the Trustees have invested under the Orphan's Court. Already a very large sum has been taken out of the State by that very remarkable traitor, and I have no prospect of ever getting retribution if the balance of the funds is taken away. Judge Ludlow suggested that a citation might issue, and notice could be made by publication. Senator Mason has ten days in which to appear and answer. Mr. Chew and Mr. Mason are brothers-in-law.

HOW SLAVE INSURRECTIONS ARE SUPPRESSED.

The New Inquisition—Chivalry Frightened, and Chattels Abused—Incidents in Alabama.

About two weeks *before* Christmas, 1860, the inhabitants of Pine Level, a little town in Montgomery county, Alabama were startled by the announcement that the negroes in the settlement had planned an insurrection to take place on Christmas eve. The discovery of the plot was made by a planter, who, being one of those who believe that the negroes must be whipped sometimes with or without cause, had concluded to whip one of his slaves at the above time by way of pastime. It must here be remembered, that for sometime previous, and especially, after President Lincoln's election, the Southern press had been doing its best to create an excitement and ill-feeling against the Northerners—warning the people against Abolitionists, insurrectionists, and incendiaries—assuring them constantly that the Northerners intended to put an end to slavery by sending emissaries to tamper with slaves, and induce them to repeat so-called "*John Brown Raids*." Thus, the most stirring accounts of Abolitionists and their doings were set in circulation, and were eagerly believed by the frightened slaveocracy. The planter, in thus whipping his negro without cause, except to keep him in due respect of his master's supremacy, was acting according to the custom of the greater number of slaveholders. While the punishment was in progress, the poor slave asked:

"Massa, why do you whip me? I have tried to do right, massa."

"Do you want me to stop?" asked the master.

"O yes, massa, please massa!"

The master, continuing the unjust chastisement, said, "Don't you know that I have an excellent reason to punish you? You have done something very bad lately, and I will stop only if you will tell what you have done." The poor slave in his desire to satisfy the tyrant and stop the lashes recalled all his old sins; but the confession of these failed to satisfy his master, and stroke after stroke of the lash was administered. With increasing agony the slave prayed, "O stop, massa, I will tell all you want me to, but I don't know what you want." He was then asked:

"Have'nt you lately been speaking about Mr. Lincoln to the niggers?"

"Yes, massa," was the reply.

"Don't you conspire to make yourself free?" (continuing whipping.)

"Yes, massa. O massa! do stop; I can't stand it; you kill me."

"How are you going to make yourself free?"

"I don't know, massa. O massa stop, massa. They say Mr. Lincoln is a powerful black man, and he will make us all free if we rise."

"Don't you intend to kill all the white people?"

"Yes, massa, O stop, massa!"

By this time the planter had worked himself into such a state of excitement that he continued striking his slave in the most cruel manner, asking all sorts of questions which his irritated state of mind suggested—all of which his victim would invariably confirm by uttering, "Yes, massa, O massa! don't kill me!"

Not daring thus to deny any question whatever, the slave confessed that he, together with several other negroes whom he mentioned, had conspired to rise on Christmas eve, and that he intended to kill his master with an axe. This confession infuriated the planter; and, after having carefully secured the negro by tying up his hands and feet, he proceeded to impart the disclosures to his neighbors, who, of course, believing every word, became equally excited, and ran for their guns and pistols—arrested those who were implicated or suspected—and kept the strictest watch over the rest, threatening to shoot down any negro, man or woman, who would dare to disobey any order from a white man.

The so-called conspirators were whipped and examined in the same manner, and of course found no other means of satisfying their torturers than by confessing everything they were asked.

The whipping was continued for four days in Pine Level and on the surrounding plantations; a great number of slaves were implicated as conspirators, and the most contradictory revelations were brought to light, which were made to correspond by a skillful questioning and energetic whipping. Several hundred negroes were thus tortured in a most inhuman manner. The committees—one on whipping, the other on recording confessions—were at work almost day and night during these four days of the horrible scenes which I witnessed. I will relate only a few incidents.

A slave, during the process, was asked by a bystander, "Don't you niggers intend to get married to white women?" The question, after being repeated several times, was at last answered in the affirmative. Being asked to give the name of the white woman whom he was to get he mentioned the wife of Martin Noll, who happened to be present. Noll thereupon discharged two barrels of his revolver at the slave, and, strangely enough, failed to hurt him or any one of the dense crowd gathered around; he then drew his knife and jumped at him, to "cut the h—rt of the d——l black son of a ——." The crowd, or rather the owner of the slave held him back, and Noll then went to seek satisfaction by torturing other negroes. This Martin Noll is at present captain of the Pine Level Company, now stationed in Virginia under Beauregard. A Massachusetts man by the name of Baldwin, who was impressed by him in Pine Level, lately deserted from him and sought refuge in Fortress Monroe, and his statement was published in some of the New York papers.

Another negro called Simon, a blacksmith, was implicated by a tortured fellow slave, and as Simon was one of the most intelligent negroes in town (he was very shrewd and could read and write better than the average of the Pine Level Slavocracy,) he was suspected to be one of the ringleaders.

He was said to have made a key to open Mr. Shaver's dry goods and provision store, where the negro would seize arms and powder, and as a reward for this key he was to receive the store. The negro, whose enforced confession implicated him, told precisely the spot where the key was concealed; on searching, however, nothing could be found there, nor in his hut or shop, to serve as evidence against him. Yet Simon was tortured. He was undressed, had his hands and feet tied, and his knees were bent in against his chest, and a stick put under them above his arms. In this condition he was rolled on the floor, and received 280 lashes—his blood, of course, flowing in streams ere the punishment was over. When one of the torturing brutes was tired, he would ask his neighbor to take his turn, while others were counting the number of lashes, and shouting in a diabolical way, "Go on; make him tell; go on!" But Simon received the 280 lashes without uttering a word of confession or praying for pity, and the brutes only stopped because they found out that if they went on there would soon be an end of his sufferings. When he had a little recovered he was carried away. One Purcell, a young man, book keeper with Mr. Clark, noticing that Simon got sick, drew his knife and held it at his throat, while another member of the chivalry, one Levi Shaver, pointed his cocked revolver at his mouth, both threatening to kill him at once if he would dare to vomit.

Of those who were whipped, almost all, men and women, had their clothing torn off, many being tied up like Simon, others being whipped on both sides, until their bodies presented the appearance of one vast wound.

When the slaveholders thought they were in possession of all the secret plans of the conspiracy, the same were summed up as follows:

During Christmas night, at the sign of the bursting of a big pine knot, the slaves were to rise and slay all the white men and old women; the remaining white women were to be distributed among the negroes; and, beside a white lady, every black man was to receive two mules, forty acres of land, the necessary agricultural implements, and $500 in cash. The principal leaders of the insurrection were said to be: William Rollo, a poor white man; Andrew Higgins, a free octaroon; Simon, the blacksmith, a slave; Ike Zang, a ditcher, called "Ditchey," a slave, and Uncle Tom, a slave.

William Rollo had been driven from Pine Level four weeks previous to the insurrection, because he was suspected of buying stolen chickens from the negroes, and had gone to Montgomery. Some negroes had said that he was to lead the insurgents from Pine Level to Montgomery, where they would take possession of everything valuable, and where Rollo would be established as the principal storekeeper—all the black folks having pledged themselves to trade with him. This scheme may seem improbable, but was generally believed by the gullible chivalry, who for months afterward could not find anything ridiculous in it. They at once dispatched two men to Montgomery to capture the chief of the conspiracy, who was so unconscious of the affair that even after having been warned, he made no attempt to escape. Poor Rollo was not a little surprised at being tied up with ropes and dragged along by two ferocious brutes, one of whom was the before-named Martin Noll. Nothing but the confession of the slaves, obtained in the manner described above, was brought as evidence against him; and though the Southern Chivalry exclude negro evidence from all the courts, still a drunken mob (there was neither judge nor jury) condemned him to be hanged in company with the others who were said to be ringleaders.

The gallows was erected in the middle of the town that the spectacle might strike terror into the hearts of the slaves, and that everybody might participate in the enjoyment. Rollo was placed on a car, and a rope was then put around his neck; he could hear his poor wife screaming, and see her begging the brutes to spare him. She wanted to run to his rescue, but was actually pushed and kicked back—the car was hurried off, and Rollo was left in his agony—while his wife accused his murderers and entreated God to avenge her innocent husband.

During the two or three following days the other so-called conspirators were disposed of in the same manner. Some prayed for their lives, and some said that the white folks could do with the poor nigger what they pleased. Simon begged to be released of his pains as soon as possible; he had previously begged to be shot or killed in some manner, and said he was glad to get out of the South.

The hanging would have continued had negroes not been worth a large sum in the market. The richest planters, men of influence, saved their negroes, and confined their punishment to repeated chastisements. Several of the poor white men, who owned but one or two slaves, whom the mob intended to hang, took them away to distant places, there by saving their property, no other feeling than cupidity predominating. There never has been any investigation of the matter before the court, none of the mob was accused, and nobody has been blamed. Rollo's wife is now a beggar. The owners of the slaves did not even dare to ask for a cent of indemnity. The only inquiry into the matter was made in some neighboring townships, where more intelligent men at once perceived the true state of affairs, and threatened to interfere if the Pine Level mob did not stop their illegal proceedings. Still, the excitement lasted till Christmas. Of course, the slaves were not allowed to enjoy their holidays as in olden times. Christmas eve the whole white population was on the lookout, fearing that the big pine tree might yet burst. About 12 o'clock, when the anxiety was at the highest pitch, somebody imagined that he heard a suspicious noise.

Imagine four to five hundred people—men, women, and children—mostly all armed, and in trembling expectation of coming events. At length, to assure themselves, they concluded that three men should go out as a reconnoitering party. But only two of the Chivalry offered to go; and finally a German shopkeeper named J. M—— had to volunteer to make up the required number. Well knowing that it was a humbug, he felt amused at the fear of his mounted companions. After a two-miles ride they came upon a half-extinguished camp fire. There the before-mentioned Purcell stopped, and remarked, with chattering teeth, that the niggers must have held a meeting there. He pretended to see their footsteps distinctly, and slowly advanced, cocked revolver in one hand and bowie-knife in the other. When about 150 paces distant from the big pine tree, Purcell proposed that one of the reconnoitering party should dismount, and creep toward the tree as a scout. J. M—— went alone to the tree, of course without discovering anything, and stealthily enjoying a good laugh at his comrades. On returning, he reported that he had heard only a suspicious noise, which had also been the case with his trembling comrades. They hurried home, reporting the camp fire, negro footsteps, and suspicious noise (the latter in M——'s opinion made by little pigs in the bushes). During the whole night the Pine Level folks were in dreadful anticipation of an attack; the whites were afraid of the slaves, and the latter were afraid of their masters.

Events similar in character, but to a much smaller extent, and not so generally credited, happened at Prattville and Autogaville, near Montgomery. At those places the negroes were whipped until they confessed, and at Autogaville several slaves and one white man were hung.

Wisconsin Zouaves.

Now-a-days, in Chicago, men prick up their ears and start for the depot when it is said that a regiment from Wisconsin is coming through. Men love to see a fine military display, and they have known by experience in the passage through our city of six regiments, that our sister State would warrant the expectation of it. But Wisconsin seems in a fair way to give us a comparative view of her military powers, in encroaching on what is supposed to have been the peculiar prerogative of Illinois. Wisconsin is organizing a regiment of Zouaves, from among her strongest sons. Firemen, mechanics and farmers are coming together in red and blue and brass, to learn the intricate mazes of this most graceful drill. Strong men are learning the peculiar Ellsworth war-dance.

But when we speak of mechanics and farmers in this eminently light infantry drill, where rapidity, grace, nimbleness, are so essential, it is not unnecessary to divest the mind of the usual idea that a farmer is a clumsy, heavy man. Farming, West and East, are two entirely different matters. Western husbandmen are not to be thought of as the heavy, awkward "two-feeted" giants, with blue frocks that reach the ankles, that our Eastern boyhood presented. Farmers on the prairies of the West work by machinery,—they do everything by horse-power, and generally four-horse power, at that. They do not strain their muscles, and founder themselves in youth, and though they are sunburnt, and their hands are hard, they are not the parched, up, horny-featured men that are often seen among New England rocks.

The "Harmony Company"—Capt. Paine, for instance, now reported full for the Zouave Regiment of Wisconsin, is composed entirely of farmers and farmers' sons. The captain is a man of two yards high—hardy, strong, and yet lithe as a snake. He is well built, compact, and yet combining singular grace, with the form of a mortal Hercules. The portrait of the captain is the portrait of the men, with slight variation in regard to size. Though drilling only some three or four weeks in the interstices between "plowing out," haying, harvesting, &c., their movements are instantaneous, perfect. They have not needed to go through the lubricating processes of the harlequin or the pantomimist, for they are naturally prepared for this almost fairy-like drill by the culture that a Western farm-life involves.

The companies of this Zouave Regiment have all been formed and drilled in Colonel White's impromptu school. He is their military father, and they are ready to live by him, and die by him—in short, to swear by him.

We feel confident that when this regiment comes through Chicago our citizens will be prepared to say, that while our sister State sets us so good an example in the general appearance of her military forces, she, at least, follows very closely the example afforded her by Illinois in her Zouaves. As we see these fine regiments springing up through the West, we discover in them an undying monument to our lamented Ellsworth. A.

Wise's Retreat, and the State of things in the Kanawha Valley.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 7th.]

By the arrival of a gentleman yesterday from the Kanawha country we have farther accounts of the doings of Wise in that region. The account which we receive is in confirmation of all previous news that we have had about the infamies and outrages which Wise committed while in the Valley. For cool and wanton atrocity in robbery, theft and destruction of property his career has no parallel in modern times. For weeks previous to his hurried and precipitate retreat he kept his guerillas constantly scouring and marauding the counties of Kanawha and Jackson, seizing all the cattle and horses of Union men, and pretending to buy them of the disunion men, but never paying anything to anybody. These cattle and horses he sent on to the east until there are very few good horses left in the counties named. Other counties fared but little better. He burned nearly every bridge in the valley, except the fine suspension bridge across Elk river, which he ordered cut down and fired. His order was partially prevented by the vigilance of some of the citizens. The bridge, however, was so weakened as to render it useless. He burned two fine steamboats after he was compelled to abandon them, and it is said, although our informant will not vouch for the truth of his own personal knowledge, that one of these boats contained the bodies of several that were killed and wounded in the tragedy by which his troops fired into each other by mistake, in their retreat. Many of the more moderate of the secessionists are as bitter towards Wise as the Union men. Many talk about shooting him—even some that were in his army. Many of his followers and adherents have left the country, now that he has gone; others are ready to swear allegiance, while others ask to be let alone. They say that this wanton destruction of property is more than they bargained for. Many honorable and worthy men have been carried off to Richmond for expressing Union sentiments, some of whom have large families depending on them for sustenance. A great amount of suffering must be the result. The most violent of the rabble secessionists have gone with Wise's army, and many of their families are in a distressed and destitute condition. All hands are sick to death of secession. It has been a terrible thing to them. The new government of the State, although looked upon with considerable distrust by some, will eventually be sustained by a large majority.

ITEMS.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.—A lady, who had received a severe bite in her arm from a dog, went to Mr. Abernethy, but knowing his aversion to hearing any statement of particulars, she merely uncovered the injured part and held it before him in silence. After looking at it an instant, he said, in an inquiring tone, "Scratch?"—"Bite," replied the lady—"Cat?" asked the doctor—"Dog," rejoined the patient. So delighted was Mr. A. with the brevity and promptness of her answers that he exclaimed, "Zounds! madam, you are the most sensible woman I ever met in my life."

CONGRESSIONAL ANECDOTE.—During the debates in the House the Speaker often finds it incumbent upon him to request members to "suspend" their remarks till such time as a desirable quiet has been obtained. Last week an occasion of this kind occurred as follows:

Gentleman from Illinois—Sir! we will prosecute the war to the last extremity. There is not a Southern man but—

Speaker—The gentleman will please *suspend*.

A SERMON RUINED BY THE ADVANCE ON BULL RUN.—The Rev. W. H. Willey, the indefatigable chaplain of the 3d Connecticut Regiment, relates the following curious incident: While the troops were resting at Centreville, he concluded that, as they were about to advance on Manassas, it was of great importance that they should be cheered and encouraged in their work. Expecting to remain at Centreville over Sunday, he selected the text and arranged the plan for a sermon to be preached to his regiment; but, alas! the early march of Sunday morning defeated his purpose, and although the text still remains, the sermon was never preached. It is sufficient to say that the text selected by Mr. Willey was that in Psalm ix, and 7th v., "And Manasseh is mine."

—A Zouave, his hair cropped close to his skin, had just taken his seat and thrown off his hat, showing a skull suggesting a white-wood scrubbing brush with most of the bristles worn off. "Suppose you wanted to bother that Zouave completely," said a lady to her companion, "would you know how to do it?" "Not especially," answered her escort. "Well, I'll tell you," said the bright eyed vixen, "ask him for a lock of his hair!"

—The N. Y. *Tribune* recommends the use of wooden shoes in this country. It says the advantages of wooden shoes are many. They allow no water to penetrate, as do leather ones; they are naturally dryer; they keep the feet warmer; they prevent disease by promoting the requisite and sanitary perspiration; they have been known to effect cures of patients where salt baths and the use of medicine have been unavailing; and, lastly, they are far cheaper than leather shoes.

—"Now, gentlemen," said Sheridan to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other. Are we to drink like men or like beasts?" Somewhat indignant, the guests exclaimed, "Like men, of course." "Then," he replied, "we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR TRUMBULL.—Ex-Governor Joseph Trumbull, held in the highest estimation by all of our citizens, died at his residence in this city on Sunday night, at the age of 78 years.

He was in Congress, a Representative of this District, two terms, ending in 1842, serving his constituents with honorable distinction. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in the spring of 1849.

Governor Trumbull was the grandson of the elder Governor, Jonathan Trumbull, so well and favorably known in history.—*Hartford Times*.

DEATH OF AN EX RAILROAD PRESIDENT.—David A. Neal, Esq., a well known citizen of Salem, died at his residence in that city last evening. Mr. Neal was much respected in mercantile circles as a man of great energy and business tact. He had great experience in railroad affairs and was at one time President of the Eastern Railroad.—*Boston Journal*, 6th.

[Mr. Neal will be remembered in this city for his early connection with the Illinois Central Railroad. He was the first Vice President of the Company.—TRIBUNE.]

—Ex-Governor Adams, of South Carolina, died on Saturday week. He graduated at Yale College in 1831.

Afternoon Dispatches.

GOOD FOR BALTIMORE.

The Traitors Breckinridge and Vallandigham Hooted Down in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Messrs. Breckinridge and Vallandigham have partaken of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House, this evening, given by Baltimore secessionists. At 11 o'clock they were serenaded by the Blues Band.

Mr. Breckinridge is now attempting to speak, but is constantly interrupted by cheers for Crittenden, Gen. Scott, the Kentucky election and the Union. It is impossible to hear what he is endeavoring to say. There are several thousand persons present, a majority of whom are Union men. They call on the band for the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle," but can get nothing from them but "Dixie" and the "Marseilles." All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by cries of "Remember the 19th of April"—"Remember the week of terror."

Several fights took place, and some of the secessionists were roughly handled. He was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses.

Mr. Vallandigham did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cries for the Union and groans for Jeff. Davis, interrupted by counter cheers and groans.

Breckinridge continued to speak for about half an hour, with interruptions so frequent that but here and there a sentence could be obtained.

He said that he desired to speak for the poor and weak, and not for the rich and powerful. Here Mr. Breckinridge was interrupted by a powerful voice, with the words, "You lie; you know you do."

Mr. B. then referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens had again and again been outraged in their dearest constitutional rights. To all respectful inquiries as to the charges against those who had been rudely torn from their homes and their families, nothing but contemptuous responses had been returned. "Do you (Mr. B. asked) call that liberty? (Cries of "No, no, no," intermingled with cries of "Oh! dry up, you are a traitor,") &c.

Mr. B. here inquired of those who manifested a disposition not to listen to him, why they were present; they did not desire to hear him. This question was followed by loud cheers and hisses.

A violent commotion was now observed to take place among the crowd, which swayed from pavement to pavement as if under strong excitement, and the clubs of policemen were seen being applied with vigor to the heads of those who were resisting them.

Mr. B., speaking amid the din, said that those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and hisses, were poor fellows, who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them. "I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think that any one should be hurt on my account." [Cries of "Good," and cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.]

An active fight now sprung up and occupied the attention of the crowd for several minutes, and occasioned a general stampede of the timid.

Mr. B. said it was evident that the disturbants are but few in number, as they feared to hear him. "Do I speak the truth?" The inquiry was met by a renewal of epithets directed against the speaker.

(A voice.)—Never mind, they are just from the jail and alms house. The cheering was here renewed and was immediately followed by a renewal of violent disturbances. Breckinridge said: "You, poor fellows, may hiss now, but your children will bless me." (A voice) "Oh, go to South Carolina and be damned to you."

This was met by vehement cheering, and a rush was again made by the police upon the crowd. This was followed by a gang of men from the right toward the side whence the cheers proceeded. The cheering was again renewed, when another scene of commotion ensued, during which several men were severely beaten and pursued by police from the streets.

Mr. B. said, "If you don't intend to allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address, remember." [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. B.—"If I did not know that the squad of men disturbing this assemblage were no exponents of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore, I should despair of your city." [Cheers for Jeff. Davis and Gen. Scott.]

Amid frequent interruptions the speaker continued to say that since the time when constitutions had been designed as limits to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as the acts of the Administration had ever occurred. Liberty existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented, between that on the one hand and a mere form of government on the other, the form would perish but the principle would still survive. [Hisses, groans and cheers.]

From Washington and the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Letters have just been received here, one dated the 23d and the other the 28th of July, from Capt. Washington of the First Michigan regiment, stating that he was not wounded at the battle of Bull Run, but was taken prisoner while attempting to assist Col. Wilcox off the field. Col. Wilcox's arm is badly shattered. Capt. Ricket was also wounded. Dr. Lewis of the 2d Wisconsin is attending him. Mrs. Ricket is with her husband.

Capt. Washington writes that they are treated with great kindness. They are all on their parole of honor not to escape or take up arms against the South. These parties are now probably at Richmond, as the wounded were to be removed thither as soon as possible.

The Senate on the last day of the session confirmed the following named Post-Masters in addition to those appointed during the recess of Congress: Geo. W. Edward at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Samuel Russell, Hillsdale, Michigan.

There is strong ground for belief that the Prince Napoleon's visit to this country is more for political purposes and for the enlightenment of the Emperor on the current affairs.

The Post Master General has received the following dispatch:

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Aug. 7.—The rebels have been expelled from Kanawha. Can the mail service be resumed there?

(Signed), W. S. ROSENCRANS,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

The department in reply telegraphed that they had ordered the immediate resumption of mail service wherever it is safe to do so and the service can be entrusted to safe hands.

[N. Y. Herald's Dispatch.]

The following is the official report of the artillery loss at the battle of Bull Run, referred to in the report of Gen. McDowell: Co. D, 2d Artillery, Capt. Arbold, six rifled field pieces; Co. A, 1st Artillery, Capt. Ricketts, six rifled Parrott 10 pounders; Co. E, 2d Artillery, Capt. Carlisle, two rifled pieces and two howitzers; Co. C, 5th Artillery, Capt. Griffin, one rifled piece, and four smooth bores; Co. G, 1st Artillery, one 30 pounder Parrott Gun; Rhode Island Battery, five rifled pieces; total, 17 rifled and 8 smooth bores.

Additional reports made the losses in ammunition, quartermaster and commissary stores as follows: 150 boxes small cartridges; 87 boxes rifled cannon ammunition; 30 boxes old firearms; 16 wagons loaded with provisions, and 3,000 bushels oats. It is estimated that 2,000 muskets and 8,000 knapsacks and blankets were lost.

An officer who has just arrived from the farthest outposts of our lines towards the rebels, reports everything quiet and says the rebels are still concentrating a pretty large force at Fairfax, and that they are now throwing up entrenchments and fortifications along the whole line on the highest points.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,

No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

No. 1............VALUE 95 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Bloomington, Bank of Northern Illinois, City Bank of Ottawa, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.

No. 2............VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Bank of Sparta, Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank, Highland Bank, Illinois River Bank, Mechanic's Bank, Ohio River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Union Bank.

No. 3............VALUE 75 CENTS.
American Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Illinois State Security B'k, Illinois Central Bank, International Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Merchants' Bank, Marshall County Bank, Reapers' Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 4............VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, " Illinois, " Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian " Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Olympic Bank, Patriotic " Peru " State Stock Bank.

No. 5............VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Elgin, " Federal Union, " Benecio, " Naperville, Bull's Head Bank, Central Bank, Edgar County Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Franklin Bank, Kankakee Bank, Narragansett Bank, Rockford " Toulon Bank, Warren County " Western Bank of Illinois, Wool Growers' Bank.

No. 6............VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank, Alliance Bank, Bank of Albion, Bank of Aledo, " Ashland, " Chester, " Brooklyn, " Carmi, " Naperville, " Pike County, " Republic, " Southern Illinois, Canal Bank, Commercial Bank, N. H'n, Corn Exchange Bank, Continental Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine, Corn Planters' Bank, Douglas Bank, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Grayville Bank, Garden State Bank, Hampden " Humboldt " Kaskaskia " Lafayette " Lombard " Marine " Prairie State " Plowman's " Quincy " State Bank of Illinois, Southern Bank of Illinois.

No. 7............VALUE 50 CENTS.
American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, " Chester, " Commonwealth, " Quincy, " Pike, Belvidere Bank, Citizens Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k, Frontier Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Jersey County " Kaskaskia " Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Morgan County Bank, New Market Bank, National Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Rock-Island Bank, Union County Bank.

Wisconsin—Current, 95 cents; Uncurrent, 50 to 70 cts.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." ☞ On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store, NO. 113 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. Moderate charges. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—MATHER & Co.'s Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft steamers on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of lumber, salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North LaSalle street.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:

GENTS—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out

ALL RIGHT,

And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation

As when first put into the Safe.

We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc. 136 LAKE STREET. Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Agent for Hazard's Powder.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class

Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers

"ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper,

Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA.

☞ Prompt dispatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,

As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, and 6 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street.

The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the 15th day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 28th day of August, 1861. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS

And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols.

Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 83 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 277, 279 and 53 Lake, 231 State st., and 51 French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it.

[illegible]

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

SAWS.—CAST STEEL, PATENT GROUND, CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, MILL AND MULAY SAWS.

We call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our complete stock of Saws. These Saws are made from the best CAST STEEL, ground with PATENT GRINDING MACHINERY, Are perfectly balanced—possess entire TRUTH and UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE, and are in all respects superior to Saws ground in any other manner. We can give our Saws of equal thickness from the cutting edge to the centre, or gradually reduce them from the centre to the edge, to any thickness of tooth desired. Call and examine or address

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201... Randolph Street...199 & 201 Tin Plate & Metal Warehouse. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES, At GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise, 202 Randolph street.

LUMBER!—All kinds exchanged for Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods, Beef, Pork, Flour, Feed, Corn, Hay, Groceries and Hardware. Address "LUMBER," Post Office Box 487.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale, AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, FLAGS from 3 inches to 6 feet long. DRUMS, American and German—in sizes. ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, RAGS CARTS, CHAINS, CRADLES, &C. Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

JUSTICES' BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections, ARE

Good for Clergymen, Good for Lecturers, Good for Public Speakers, Good for Singers, Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly. They clear the Throat. They give strength and volume to the voice. They impart a delicious aroma to the breath. They are delightful to the taste. They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☞

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☞ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bonesetter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers & Sore Legs.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and curing the disease [illegible]. NORMAN T. AYRES, Franklin st., Boston. "Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numerous remedies, without relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well. D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 3 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass." For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale agent for the Northwestern States. R. S. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL, and to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or waste, at such prices as DEFY COMPETITION. Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Brothers, but a mined and handled under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals. [illegible] This Coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes, existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time exceeding ANY of the high coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits. In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible]

☞ Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads. Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address Post Office Drawer 5059, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS in Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, not exceeding former prices of Lehigh and Briar Hill Coals, have completed their Yard and formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6151, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS. ARMY WAGONS! The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his WAGON FACTORY, Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 110 men, he is prepared to furnish WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF BEST SEASONED MATERIAL, In any number that may be ordered. 200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand. PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished to Large Companies of the Western Troops—being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH CAPS, &C., may be had in any quantity at the Sole Agency of JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Lake street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, SNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C., And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 26 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. ☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS, BLUE CLOTH, Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. Gallatin, Shako and Caps supplied cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 75 Clark st., up-stairs. Country orders please address Box 2624 Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Grease. [illegible]

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bonesetter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Wholesale Agent, 78 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists. no15-d9cow-6-1y

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc9-d-1y

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Salt Rheum. It acts internally, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials, like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony to its value.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw."
CHARLES A. SMITH,
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."
NORMAN T. AYRES, 3 Franklin-st, Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well."
D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,
No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. H. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied. ly15-d1-1y

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

and to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Brothers, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous.

This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy them of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:

[illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SOUTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Rock Island and the Northwestern Railroads.

Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—

The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sale of their

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

in Chicago, and to insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Lehigh and Briar Hill Coals, have concluded to rent the Yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible]

ROBERT LAW,
Post Office Drawer 6157, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS.

ARMY WAGONS!

The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his

WAGON FACTORY,

Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 110 men, he is prepared to furnish

WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION,

MADE OF

BEST SEASONED MATERIAL,

In any number that may be ordered.

200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand.

PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS, CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.

The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops—being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH, CANTEENS, &C., may be had in any quantity at the Rubber Agency of JOHN B. IDSON & CO., 115 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.,

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 88 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

[illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—

BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles, and lower than ever before sold. [illegible] E. R. BOWEN, [illegible] Country orders please address Box [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

JULIUS BAUER.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

For Sale in Sums to Suit by

JONES & CULBERTSON,

No. 17 South Wells street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 21 Clark street.

Post Office Drawer 6187.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
121 Lake street.

Banking and Exchange

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

B. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

110 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; [illegible] Boston; [illegible] Philadelphia; [illegible] Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark-st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.

C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking and Exchange Business at No. 36 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

WILLARD & KEAN,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants,

57....South Clark Street....57

Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN.

Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of 1 per cent.

All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..............February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

GREENLEAF & SPINK,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank.

Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 32 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a partnership under the name and firm of

BEVANS & CRONE,

For the transaction of a General Commission Business, at the old stand of the former firm of Bevans & Woodruff, No. 181 Kinzie street. Especial attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description.

AMOS P. BEVANS,
JULIUS CRONE.

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BEVANS & WOODRUFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.

A. P. BEVANS,
E. WOODRUFF.

Chicago, Aug 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE.
MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by

JAS. F. WHITE,

Who is authorized to grant acquittances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN F. WHITE,
JOHN STEWART,
JOHN A. WHITE.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

CARD.—N. WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 95 South Water street.

JAMES F. WHITE, Agent.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted as hitherto by Rev. Dr. Dickinson and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September. For Circulars, &c., address the undersigned.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, July 26th, 1861.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue.

E. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

LEAD PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for old Lead. P. O. Box 1536.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

OFFICIAL..............August 9th, 1861.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Allen Emma mrs; Anderson Mella P; Allison Mary miss; Allen Mattie mrs; Aiken miss; Aspinwall Augusta C mrs; Arthur Phoby mrs

B

Balauf Jennie S miss; Bacon F W mrs; Barth Louise miss; Barrett George E mrs; Barker E miss; Barnard J miss; Berg mrs; Bennett Charles E mrs; Bemis T E mrs; Benson Mary miss; Bedford Jane miss; Benton Sarah A miss; Best Amanda miss; Bevans Emma miss; Bently Mary miss; Benjamin H M mrs; Bigelow Louisa mrs; Bliss P A mrs; Billings Mary E miss; Bigalow L G mrs; Beckford Margaret C mrs; Botsford Ada M miss; Boyanton W M mrs; Boden Edward mrs; Bourns Mary A miss; Boyce Sarah miss; Briggs Sarah W miss; Brower Hellen mrs; Branton Ann mrs; Breckett H M mrs; Bracken John mrs; Brewer Alfred mrs; Bradley Grace miss; Brooks Ann mrs; Bradley Barbe mrs; Bryar Hattie A mrs; Bradley Harriet S mrs; Briggs Joseph miss; Brown Maggie C; Brown Eleanora mrs; Brown Carrie mrs; Boildan Frances Jane miss; Burns Eliza mrs; Barnet Clarissa miss; Burr Jennie miss; Butts Antoinett mrs; Burton Sarah miss; Burk Molly mrs

C

Chamberlin Sarah Y; Campbell Lucy M mrs; Cate Hannah D mrs; Carpenter Sarah miss; Casper miss; Carroll B L mrs; Cranston Margaret miss; Catlin Jane A mrs; Casy Gertie miss; Carter Emma mrs; Childs Beulah F miss; Chester M N mrs; Chesnick Rebecca miss; Chadwick C mrs; Cline Elizabeth; Clark Nellie miss; Clark Mollie miss; Clark R E mrs; Clarcy Julia miss; Cline Madam; Curtis J F mrs; Collins Ann mrs; Colgan Kate F miss; Colvin Libbie miss; Coffey Ellen miss; Cowles Gloriana A; Colby Anna L miss; Comeford Alice E mrs; Cornell Kate; Conella Ann; Cooper Elizabeth mrs; Cooper Charles mrs; Cooper Ann miss; Corcoran Hattie miss; Comstalk Ellen mrs; Cowdy Mary L mrs; Cors Arabella mrs; Crain F B mrs; Cutlon R mrs; Culver John B mrs; Crowlin Mary miss

D

Davison Mildred miss; Davis Lizzie miss; Davis Louisa J mrs; Davis Perty M mrs; Davidson Jenny L mrs; Davis Sarah Jane miss; Darby Emily A mrs; Dally Sarah mrs; Dimsey Ellen miss; Dickerman Ruth M mrs; Declerq mrs; Dennis Gertrude mrs; Dennis Mary J miss; Dewey Jerusha miss; Dean Caroline A mrs; Driscoll Nancy miss; Donley Betsy miss; Dunn Thomas mrs; Dunham Ann mrs; Dunn Maria miss; Duffey Elizabeth miss; Duffy Lizzie J miss

E

Edwards Richards mrs; Eddy Hattie E miss; Egleston Lydia mrs; Emons Charlotte C mrs; Everson Sarah mrs; Everson S N B mrs; Erickson Isabell miss; Elkin Thomas mrs; Ely Douglass mrs

F

Farwell Sim mrs; Fales Sophia; Favor Mary mrs; Fajarkerly Margaret mrs; Flood Peter mrs; Fitzgerald Catheria miss; Fish Mary W mrs; Fink Maggie mrs; Finnean James mrs; Flannelley Bridget mrs; Flynn Rosanna miss; Fontaine Eliza Jane miss; Fowler S J mrs; Foley Kate miss; Furey Maria miss; French Cora miss; French Laura L miss; French Molley mrs; Frary Sarah Elizab miss

G

George Sarah M mrs; George E B mrs; Girty Hannah miss; Glavin Mary miss; Glegas Mary miss; Gleeson Hattie miss; Goodno Rachel mrs; Good Lucinda miss; Gould Lydia miss; Goodin Lottie miss; Griffin Margaret; Green Jane G mrs; Green Sarah Ann mrs; Gurien Thomas mrs; Granger Ellen mrs; Gurnee Fannie miss

H

Hall B A miss; Hall mrs; Herty Maria miss; Harris Francis M F mrs; Hand Kate F miss; Hanvey D G miss; Hannyman Elizab miss; Hand Josephine miss; Hannan Mary Ann miss; Hagen George mrs; Hay Mary mrs; Henry L M mrs; Hempstreet Edward mrs; Hyde R L mrs; Herrick Margaret mrs; Hills Ida mrs; Higbee Helen F miss; Hines Ellen mrs; Higgins George mrs; Hitts Josephine; Higgins Mary mrs; Hitchcock Annie M mrs; Hogan mrs; Hollard Madam Victoria; How Lydia F miss; Holmes Emily mrs; Horton George mrs; Huyett Susannah mrs; Hunt J P mrs; Hunter Mary A mrs; Hyde Kate miss; Hurlburt Clara mrs; Hurley Julia miss; Hulbertson Jane miss; Humphry Hiltmor mrs; Hawley Elizabeth Deforest mrs

J

Jacob Maria Ann; Jacob Betsey miss; James Mary mrs; James Lavenna miss; Jones M mrs; Jones Sarah A miss; Jones B C mrs; Johnson M O R mrs; Johnson Mary miss

K

Keith Alonzo mrs; Kehoe Edward mrs; Kelly Mary L miss; Kirman miss; Kates Mary miss; King A B mrs; King Mary M mrs

L

Lane mrs; Labeau Julia mrs; Layfield Cornelia M mrs; Lappin Electa mrs; Lemon Jane miss; Lewis Jacob mrs; Lewis Kate mrs; Lincoln Liza miss; Lively John mrs; Loeplt James mrs; Louis John mrs; Londergan M A miss; Lockman E R mrs; Loomis Angel Deformi; Lloyd Hellena M mrs; Loomis P miss; Lockwood Clara J mrs; Lumbard J A mrs; Lynch E mrs; Launey Rose miss

M

Maderson Mason mrs; Mahoney Ann; Mack Daniel mrs; Magner Bridget miss; Marsh George L mrs; Marvin Marvin miss; Matterson Carrie mrs; Marshall Hattie miss; Martin Mary miss; Martin Lucena miss; Mattison mrs; Maher Ann mrs; Melville Hortence mrs; Merrian Jennie J miss; Melville James mrs; Merrill Mary mrs; Merene C C mrs; Meadowcroft C'th'rin mrs; Merrill Sarah mrs; Meredith Amanda miss; Miller Henry mrs; Miller Sarah miss; Miner Bessie; Miller Mary; Mitchell Dora; Miles Smith mrs; Mitchell Eliza; Miller Agnes miss; Montague Catharine H; Monaghen Mary Ann miss; Molony Margaret mrs; Morgan Julia A miss; Moeher Ruby J mrs; Morean Rosy; Morton Ella miss; Moore Cassie miss; Moore Julia mrs; Murray Elizabeth mrs; Murray Josephine miss; Murphy Bridget; Myers H P mrs; Meyers Mary mrs; Murry mrs; Murphy Maria mrs

Mc

McCoy Elizabeth miss; McClane Ellen mrs; McAvy Ann mrs; McAllister Martha; McCarthy Catherin miss; McCarty Mary miss; McCrink Catherin miss; McDonough Mary; McGrath Bridget mrs; McGuire Jane miss; McGrah Bridget; McGrath Mary miss; McIntyre Fanny E miss; McKee M mrs; McHugh Bridget miss; McLane Martha A mrs; McNamara Mary miss; McNamara J miss; McKenna B mrs; McGowen E capt mrs

N

Naramore Augusta miss; Nash Roby mrs; Newbery H mrs; Nolan Catharin miss; Northrop Zeruah mrs; Noeller Louise mrs

O

Oberton Kate miss; O'Keefe Margaret; Obertin Catherin G miss; O'Herren Eliza miss; Oconnor Hanna miss; Otis Mariah mrs

P

Parker Ransom mrs; Patrick William mrs; Parker William A mrs; Parks Martha mrs; Parsons Augusta mrs; Paulson Minnie miss; Phillips Catherin mrs; Pease Mary mrs; Peel Fanny mrs; Pierce Margaret; Pilkin Mary mrs; Pollo Mary Louisa mrs; Powers Josephine miss; Post Louisa A miss; Prince William H mrs; Parker Mathew mrs

R

Reinis Matilda miss; Rebunks Sybil miss; Reynolds Margaret mrs; Redden L C miss; Ritche Margaret miss; Rin Jane miss; Ryan Bridget; Rhodes Hattie miss; Rouse Susan G; Rogers Eloise R mrs; Ruby J J mrs; Rylance Sallie miss; Rudd Edward P mrs; Russell John H mrs

S

Sanders Savannah mrs; Salter Mary Ann miss; Sanborn Ellen L mrs; Sanger Catharin; Salter Mary Jane mrs; Sawyer Maggie miss; Savage Bridget; Selm Marth miss; Scoville William mrs; Sersions Sally mrs; Seymoure Kate miss; Sexton Phony; Senter Mather mrs; Shippy Julia A mrs; Shields Elizabeth miss; Sherman C J mrs; Sherman Adella; Shehan Bridget mrs; Shanan Myrla miss; Shepperman Sarah E mrs; Shaw Nellie miss; Sherman Hattie mrs; Sheridan Mary H miss; Shedd Eliza mrs; Smith Lottie M miss; Smith A M mrs; Smith Ann mrs; Smith Julia mrs; Smith James mrs; Smith Ann M mrs; Simons Mary; Sloan Harriet mrs; Snow Ella F miss; Spears Josephine miss; Spencer Mary E mrs; Somers Alfred H mrs; Springer Etta miss; Stebbings Sarah miss; Stevens J A mrs; Star Lydia miss; Steel mrs; Stephens Alice C miss; Street A M mrs; Sykes Mary miss; Switzer Harry mrs; Sweetzer Harry mrs

T

Terry A D mrs; Test Louisa miss; Tibbits Margaret mrs; Thomas M C mrs; Thompson Kate miss; Thomas R T mrs; Thomas M mrs; Thompson Mollie mrs; Thompson Catharine mrs; Topping Mary E mrs; Tower mrs; Trowbridge C L mrs; Toner Susan miss; Turner Julia; Tooky Annie miss; Tooky Martin mrs

V

Vanscheck Henry mrs; Vane Catharine mrs; Vanamburg E D mrs; Van Vleet J C mrs; Vaninwagan Carrie miss

W

Walsh Briget; Wallace Mary mrs; Walker Hannah mrs; Waldren Hellen miss; Wallace Margaret miss; Walsh Peter mrs; Walsh Patrick mrs; Warren Elvira M miss; Warner Ella E miss; Warner Mary E miss; Warring Ada mrs; Ward Maggie mrs; Wardell A J mrs; Webb George mrs; West H Gifford mrs; Weller H mrs; Wells Jennie miss; Wetherill Thomas mrs; Weeks Rachel H miss; White Sophy mrs; White Wm Pierson mrs; Wilson Elizabeth miss; Wilson P H mrs; Wilson Jenny; Williamson Caroline mrs; Williams Eckle mrs; Williams Caroline miss; Williams mrs; Williams Katie miss; Williams E mrs; Williams D B mrs; Williams Cornelia mrs; Wright Reda A mrs; Wilkinson B F mrs; Witmire Marian mrs; Willard C M mrs; Wright Melissa A mrs; Wood Elizabeth mrs; Woods Ellen C miss; Wood Augustus mrs

Y

Young Jennie miss; York Margaret miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Aldrich Alfred C; Awsnoth A E; Aldrich Alfred C; Allie Adolph; Ackerman Aug capt; Andrews Aug; Allen C; Atchison Robt; Avery B; Albro E S; Avery K B; Avery F H; Avery Samuel; Avery Samuel J; Adams Geo J; Abbott G B; Arnold Thos; Atkins Geo W; Ahern G E; Austin Henry; Allen H M capt; Allen J W; Abrahams Isaac; Anderson J J; Adams John; Averall Joseph; Andrews Wm E; Anderson Wm; Apthorp W Prev

B

Bernard & Dewitt; Bassett Ashley M; Bergman B B; Billinger A M; Bigelow Nelson; Baker B M; Bender A S; Blake Peter; Badger O W; Babbitt Clinton; Billinger Daniel; Bennett R G; Bills E D; Beale Richard J; Bernard R G; Berry Robt; Babbitt Thadeus S; Babbitt Samuel; Bailey Fredk 2; Barber Frank E; Berga Titus; Baker Tom; Bassett Geo; Bates Henry W; Baker James O; Bean J W; Banich Jerome; Bigland J; Bailey J B; Bird J; Bliss Johnson; Buck John Henry; Blakeslee J capt; Bailey John; Barker John M; Blide John; Batchelor M P; Bayless W W; Baker Wm; Blackman mr; Bingham L F; Barker Levi S; Bearse Lincoln; Bruen Arstst; Burt & Higgins; Boyd & Nelson; Browser & Otis; Butter N E; Borgoyne A C; Browne Albert H; Boyes P; Brady Phill; Briggs Chas; Brower Chas H; Butler C S; Brower Chas; Bonnett Daniel; Bow Edward; Bridgewater E; Burt F N; Brace Frankie; Brackwell Samuel; Brackett F E; Bosworth Fredk; Buck Frank; Bullman Thos; Brackett G R; Butler Thomas C; Bonella Thomas; Barke T E; Browne Gershom; Barke T A capt; Barke Graham; Bryant H; Bryant Wm; Burke Ira H; Brinkerhoof J dr; Byrne Jas P; Brownell M; Bostwick J; Boyle John; Bowie John; Bryan John L G; Bower John R; Berne & Johns; Byrne John; Brower Wm M; Browne W A; Brana Wm; Briseman Lewis

C

Calkins Alvin; Clarke Allis; Campbell N F; Cleveland Byron; Carroll B D; Carroll Patrick; Champton Peter; Carpenter Cyrel D; Chapman C W; Campbell Christopher; Chapel Peter; Carmedy Pat R; Clark Dyer; Charney E N 2; Carleton Edwd; Cheeley Simon; Calkins Frank; Carey F B; Cammond F; Chapman G C; Carter Granville; Cleary Geo; Clarke Henry 2; Campbell H B; Clapp J; Clayton H; Campbell James; Clarke James; Clayton J M; Carey J L; Clark J L; Caredy John; Clague John E; Callighan John; Clark Joseph H; Coleman John P; Casper W G; Chambers Wm C; Clay Wm Henry; Childs W H; Chappell W H & co; Clagstone Lill G; Crickard Nichol's; Colver N reid; Curran Alfred S; Corl Mabbard; Connolly Peter; Coffee Patrick; Crossley Christopher; Cook P S; Cummins Christopher; Curran Danl; Crafts Edwd; Congdon R; Cook E D; Corbin Hiram D; Collings H; Cornelius Hugh; Coal James D; Courtly J; Cowles J A 2; Cook J W; Conway John; Conklin John; Crew John; Crowshaw John; Cooney John; Cassie Willis capt; Crossley Wm; Comstock Luke

D

Doyle Arthur H; Deel Ad G; Duryea & Spencer; Dowring B; Davis A W; Downer & Bakewell; Dorrett & Emmons; Dota P; Duffy P; Dunn Peter; Dupee C P; Davis David E 2; Durham dr; Dakin E L; Dana Ezra O; Dunnick F M rev; Duncan F C; Donaldson Samuel H; Dallas F; Donnelly Thom's; Divoll Geo H B; Daymand Thos; Dood George; Dowd Thos; Douglas Hugh 2; Drummond Henry; DeWolfe Henry; Dades J G; Douglas J G; Dunmead J F; Donley James; Davis James C; Danahue Michael; Dean Joy; Dox Ira; Daley John R; Duncan John; Dooner John; Dolton John; Dubany Hartman B; Dempsey John; Dolen William; Dorr Leonard; Dorron Wilcott; Denison Wm H 2; Dickinson Wm; Davis Kelsey; DeLewis M M; Downey Michael

E

Eaigh A; Ellis Oliver; Enos Manson; Evans A S; Everts & Brown; Everson Charles; Ellsgood Chas E; Eastman Chas; Edmund E rev; Ellis E C; Evers Robert; Emmett Saxon; Evan Thomas; Edmonds Geo; England Thos; Edwards T O; Eddest R G W; Evers H H; Earl Jacob E; Erskine Jas; Eyre John R; Elphinston Joe; Emery Levi; Eloas Maxmon

F

Fischer, Lynde & Miller; Finefield Amos; Fleetwood B F; Fike Bros & co; Foster & Harder burgh; Forest Charles; Fitzgerald F H; Fennell Pat; Flemming Domtais; Forbes Duncan 2; Flemming David; Flanagan Mich'l; Flagg H C 2; Ferris Elbert 2; Foulkes Edward; Farmer Ed P; Fowler P S; Flood H F; Fields H G; Ford F C; Flynn Frank; Ford G W; Forsythe Thos; Fenton Thos; Fonnoa T A; Ford Geo W; Fassett Henry J; Flannigan Jas; Fletcher J Frank; Finley J W; Fitch Ira H; Fortman Joseph; Fox John; Fitzpatrick J C; Fuller John C; Feckall John; Forbes Warren; Fennimore Wm; Fletcher Lorenzo

G

Grier & McClure; Glass B B; Greenleaf Andrew S; Geary Owen; Gardner Anson G; Gaylay A M 2; Goodrich Dan A; Graves Andrew M; Gillis Angus M; Gillon F; Green Carver & D W; Graves Carlton capt; Gave Charles; Guptail D W; Gow D; Green E; Grey Robert; Gilbert E W; Gould Samuel; Gallagher Francis; Green D L Scout; Giles T W; Greenshields Thomas; Goodel Thomas; Gollman T G & Griggs; Galloway G R; Goodrich Horace; Gordon H; Glade Henry; Griffin H R; Graves James; Gubbins James; Golder Jones; Gloyd J B; Goodhouse J C; Green J T; Gardner J K; Gleeson John M; Graves John capt; Graves John A; Globe Joseph; Gavey John; Gilgvey John; Gogle W B capt; Goggins Wm; Grenell Walters; Grey Wm J D; Marsh & R B Clark; Gaves William Augustus; Grey Wm A; Garlock W C; Graydon Wm; Gray Wm J; Graham Miles; Groves Tuinglies

H

Barbacha Kreigh; Harrington N E; Ham B F 2; Hall Andrew; Hendricks Oliver; Hall Clary; Harding C H; Henneman Richd; Haley Robt; Hannan R; Hamilton E J; Hart E N; Halstead E J; Hewey Robt; Hamilton R N; Hamlin Frank W; Harris S M; Hasey Saml S; Hawley Star; Henrig S C; Horse Geo; Hederman Tim; Hazelwood Thos; Heath Geo B; Healy Geo P; Haines Geo P; Haines Geo M; Healy Geo P A; Herbert Harry; Harrison H H 2; Hampson Jas; Hagarty Jerem'h; Haight J H; Harroun J A; Hayes James; Hamilton Jas; Hathaway Jno A; Hardie Jos; Hall John; Hayton John; Hayton John; Hardcastle Wm; Hadley Wm; Henebey Wm; Honesan Wm A; Haynes Mathias; Hegelton Moses; Henry Minoris; Herviand Luc A; Howe Armiger; Hoggard Abio; Hoag & Walbridge; Hopkins & Herschbach; Hurd & Mott; Holdroyd Benj; Hunt A D & co; Holden C H; Haleston Patt; Hudson Chas H; Howard Geo W; Huntington Ch R; Hines D T; Hobbells dr; Hull Danl; Hynes Dennis; Higgins Edwd; Houston Fra'ist; Hoole J D; Hopkins Frank; Hall T D; Huson Geo B; Hudson Tim; Hill Geo; Huggins Howard major; Homer H H; Hughes H M; Hoogie Hosea; Horigan Jas; Howard Jas; Horton J F; Horton Jas C; Hyde J W; Hodges Sebastian B rev; Hollister Jas B; Hobia John; Homer John; Hilson John C; Hughes Jno T; Horton John; Hoyt Wm T; Hudson W A; Hayes W B; Higgin Wm capt; Houghton W B; Hutchins mr; Huntington M J 2; Hopkins mr; Hoses Louis M

I

Innell Ingraham C capt; Ingraham Alb

J

Jamison Albert; Jones Cleaves; Jackson Ab'm Q; Janks Chas L; Jones Charles; Jewell E A; Jamison E G; Jewel Edward; Johns T; Jewett Geo D; Jones Henry B; Johnson H S dr; Jerome Isaac; Jones J S K; Johnson Ira; Jeffery Jno M 2; Joyce John capt; Judson W D; Johnson Jonas; Jones Warren A; Johnson Wm; Jackson Wm J; Johnson L L

K

Kimball J B; Keith Orion; Kearney Pat; Keating Patrick; Kirwan Patrick; Kellogg D S; Keogh Dennis; Keney E D; Ketchum E B 3; King Fred; King Fred M; Knight Frank; Knoo Thos; Kean E; Kiley Thomas; Kingsbury Geo; Keane Henry P; Kellogg Henry; Kane J; Keedy J; Keefe James; Keyser John S; Kirk John B 2; Kilne John; Keegan John C; Kennedy Jas M; Keith Martin; Krath L; Kingarie & Martin

L

Long A P; Long Artemus W D; Loftis Patrick; Loomis C A; Leonard P F; Leinberg capt; Lewis Charles; Lyon Chas H; Leming Rush; Long R A capt; Lake Frank D; Lasah F W; Lomax George; Lamon J; Lareson Gerard; Lipe Henry; Leslie Henry C; Lake J C; Ley Jerry; Lawrence Jas R; Lawler J J; Lennon John F; Lobdy John; Lynch John; Laverty John; Lavoton Joseph; Lamkin Wm C; Loft Wm; Larned Wm; Loomis Wm; Long & co W W; Lamlen L D; Linsay L D

M

McClang & Gowan; McKealy Arch'ld; McKenna Bern'd; McDonnell B M; McDonnell B; McClelland Alex; McCausland Charlie; McElroy Patrick; McKinley F; McAvoy Dennis; McKay Duncan; McKeeley Edwd; McIntyre Sim F; McGuire F; McCormack Silvester; McAdams Solon; McCabe Thos; McDermott Thos; McArty Timothy; McInnany Geo; McCourtie I; McConsy James; McCormack James; McKeehan Jas; McNamara Jas; McKeene James; McCullough Jas; McClellan John judge; McTaggart John; McMillen John; McGraw Wm; McBreen Michael; Mackey Thos capt; Mackey Thos; Maguire Dennis; Macarto Patrick; Macaulay A H; McRea A B; Mansfield N B; Merrill O H; Mason Patrick; Manly D J; Mahoney Flotus E; Mahoney Timo'y; Metzans Geo; Mayhew Henry; Mercer H W; Marks Henry; Mead Isaac H; Marsh James; Maynard Jos'h B; Mead John O; Moheran John; Marshall John; Magraw Wm; Mariner Wm prof; Messick W R; Merritt W J; Merritt M V B; Mershon Mr; Mulloy Bryan; Mitchell N J; Mortland A M; Miller B F; Morgan P R; Millard C E; Morgan Chas; Miller D W; Moss F; Mitchell P; Miller R A; Moore Risdon; Mullen Edwd; Montgomery R; Morris Samuel; Morran Gilbert; Mullin Thos; Murphey T H; Murray Hamilton S; Morris F W; Miller Henry; Moore Helling; Moore J; Murray James; Morris I U; Miller James M; Moudy James D; Moore John F; Moynihan John H; Mouran John; Moore John P; Moody Joseph; Myers John F; Mullens Wm 2; Morton Wm H; Myers Wm F 2; Morean Wm; Morse Merritt W

N

Notter Wm H; Nash Joseph C; Newell H; Nolen Patk; Nash H C; Northrop H W; Nelson Geo W; Naylor Thos; Nourse S; Norway D C 2

O

Otis L E; Otis John; Owen R J; Ogden A B; O'Brien Wm Joor; O'Hanlon Patk; John; O'Day Fredk; O'Grady Patk; O'Mara Dennis; O'Neal Nicholas; O'Connor Bryan

P

Perkins A S 2; Pierce A; Potter Byron; Philpe & co; Pratt Chas O; Pratt C B; Philips C A; Peterson C W; Porter David C; Pettitt R W; Powers Rodion; Pierce Eugene B; Patrige mr; Pope Richd C; Payne S H; Patterson Saml; Peacock F S; Putnam Geo; Phipps Geo H; Pecker H B; Priest H H; Phillips James; Perkins J D; Parnock Ira G W; Patterson J C 2; Powers A W; Powers James; Pike John; Power John; Patten John W; Parks Joseph; Prindiville John; Pierce Joe; Peery Joseph; Perkins Wm; Perkins W S; Park Wm; Philps Wm

Q

Quinlin Michl; Quinlan John; Quirk Timothy; Quigly Thomas; Queenon Patt

R

Robert Brown; Reynolds Norton; Remans A; Russell Adam; Robinson Orrin; Robinson Alfr; Rawson Chas; Rockford Phillip; Richards D M; Rutherford David; Ramsey David; Robbins Richd N; Ryan Edwd; Richards M J; Ready Michl; Rinel C A; Robinson Elisha; Robanke S T; Rhoads S S; Reese Geo; Richardson T 2; Rogers Thomas; Roxbery Thomas; R dele Geo; Redwock Henry; Rogers Hiram P; Reed Horace; Redfield H A; Roberts Miles; Robery & Anderson; Robinson H M; Rockford Jas; Roadknight J F; Riley Jas; Russel E A; Ready John; Ross John C; Riseley Wm E; Read Walter; Ramsey Wm; Rosellez Luther; Rowson & Wilson; Rhine Michl

S

Stockton Saml; Smyth Bernard; Slane B; Smith & bro; Steele A G; Stedman Robt; Southworth & Van Allen; Slocum B D; Sturtevant A; Swift & Cleese; Slater A F; Smith A J; Smith Peter; Spruce Chas; Soule Perry W; Smytt Phillip; Spencer Dan 2; Swerfield Ed R; Stewart E; Strong F F; Swift S P; Stearns Geo R; Stevenson Thos; Snyder Wm A; Spofford Geo W; Salloway G maj; Snow Thos; Skinner Thos; Skinner Hollis; Soper J H; Smith Jackson; Swope J S; Storm John; Smith John H; Smith John capt; Snell John; Snell Josh D P; Stevens John K; Smith Junius; Sullivan T; Stanard John; Sutton John; Shannon John B; Stewart J A; Swenie John; Sikes Wm Wirt 2; Sollitt Wm; Smith Wm S col; Smith Wm Elias; Southerland Wm; Steward Wm; Sayles M T; Smith L T; Shaply Wm H; Salter John H; Shepard Wm; Shepas J B; Scott Jas; Sayers Uriah L; Shields H C; Sounderson F E; Schofer Frank M; Shaw E W; Scanlon Dennis; Shaver C H; Saranor Peter; Sheridan B; Sheldon Hoyt & co; Sherman A E; Strachan Patrick; Shamway A; Slocum Giles W

T

Tucker D & co; Telfer G B; Tenney R A; Taylor Frank; Tobin Thomas; Taylor George; Truesdell Geo; Taylor Geo N; Turk Henry M; Taylor A; Thomas A D; Terrill B C; Tiffany A H; Trogo & Woodruff; Thompson Peter; Thompson H P; Tracy John; Talmon Wm; Tracy Michael; Tear John; Tuttle J S H; Travies John; Triton Fred P

V

Valpry J W dr; Vinton Wm H; Van Dyke Jacob

W

Wagner J K 3; White Nathan'l 2; White & Bishop; White Nathan; White Otney; Webster Benj F; Wall Charles or William; Wales Charles; Wheeler C C; Ward Cornelius; Wheeler C G; Walker S J; Wheeler F; Wells George; Warner George B W; Watson Thos; Whipple Geo; Wills Thomas; Wallace George; Welch Hamilton; Ward H A; Waltz Henry H; Watt J L; Wells J W; White James A; Wall John L C; Wheeler Joseph; Whallon W H; White John; Watkins J E; Whittsey J E; Ward John; Waller Wm; Welsh Wm; Whitcomb W M; White Wm 3; Wakes mr; Walsh Michael; Webster Marcus; Warren Martin; Whiteman & Boatman; Wrightman & Boston; Wrenn M; Wilcox Theodor; Wilcox E; Wixson S; Wilson V A O H; Wilcox N B; Wyman Byron; Willsack Chas F col; Williams A J S; Wrenn Charles; Wilkenson Dan; Willard David W; Williams E D; Worst Olsen; Wilcox Theod; Wood H M; Wilcox Harry; Woodbury H C; Woothouse Jno; Wilson Wm S; Wylie Wm; Wood W H; Woodward M; Woodruff W H; Wight Josiah W; Woodruff T A

Y

Young N B; Young James H

INITIALS.

Atkins' Selfraker Co.... Agent of Hall's Threshing Machine.... P Y A Co.... Baddock's Bank Note.... Reporter.... Oriental Lodge.... Kilwinning Lodge.... Ashlar Lodge.... Dearborn Lodge.

Letters requiring drop-letter stamps advertised must be paid for with a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sundays), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sundays from 9 till 10 A. M. From November 1 till May 1, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 9 till 10 A. M.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Commission Merchants.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 189 South Water street..............Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Fenton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

J. B. THOMPSON & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 97 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Advances made on Consignments to us for sale in this or Eastern markets.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. P. W. [illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.—No. 4 Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, we would say, our Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., thank their custom and offer such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. F. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 4097.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; F. Burnham, Krebs & Co., Board Freers, Yelverton, Bros. Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tenison, Esq., Chas. Choulean, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. E. R. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANT

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour Grain and Produce generally, No. 291 and 293 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 162 South Water street, P. O. Box 235, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class.

N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 229 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. H. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Orders and Consignments solicited. Cash advances made in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.

J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Steel's Block, (3d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. [illegible]
GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 1 [illegible] Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

CULVER & COMPANY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. G. R. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse............No. 91 South Water street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

119 South Water Street, Chicago.

JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 1st door west of the Tremont Building; Post Office Drawer 6132, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co; Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 9 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange.

E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at Nos. 36 and 38 South Water street.

J. M. NEELY. N. B. LAWRENCE. W. T. [illegible]
WINDIATE. H. F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignment.

F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186........SOUTH WATER STREET.........186

Atkin's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments.

ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 244 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 188 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

Tobacco

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturers prices. Freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Undertakers.

W. T. WOODSON & CO., Undertakers and Sextons, 28 Washington st. (between Franklin and Market streets) keep a full assortment of Coffins, Shrouds, &c. of every variety and price. Will furnish Hearses and Carriages for Funerals, and discharge everything connected with their business, at all hours, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

W. T. WOODSON. JOSEPH WITTY.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70..............LAKE STREET..............70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

[illegible] RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

[illegible] Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Rebuilding and Brass work done to order.

Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 33 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 197 South Water-st., Chicago.
E. E. CLARK & CO., 129 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find, just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS,

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. S. Fuller & Co.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE.

The Union Insurance

AND

TRUST COMPANY,

Office—Room No. 3 Loomis Block, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Chicago, Illinois.
GEO. W. GAGE, Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Illinois.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge of the Superior Court.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Pearce, Chicago, Illinois.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Chicago.
[illegible], Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Boston, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, Banker, Mass.
J. D. PHILLIPS, Anna, Illinois.
ELVIS HARWOOD, Banker, Illinois.
MARSHALL AYERS, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois.
CHARLES CHANDLER, Banker, Macomb, Illinois.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Tuscola, Illinois.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Eye and Ear

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof, at

Doctor John Phillips,

95 WASHINGTON STREET.

Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,

Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Artificial Eyes inserted and Beautiful Pebbles.

Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79

Opposite the Court House.

[illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Henry Kingman and A. W. [illegible] vs. John Ellis—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Henry Kingman and A. W. Kellogg and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of four hundred thirty-three and 40-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James H. Childs, Thomas W. Howe, Robert F. Kennedy and Harvey Childs vs. John Ellis—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said James H. Childs, Thomas W. Howe, Robert F. Kennedy and Harvey Childs, and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said James H. Childs, Thomas W. Howe, Robert F. Kennedy and Harvey Childs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel L. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. Charles E. Thompson—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Charles E. Thompson that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Samuel L. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and against the estate of the said Charles E. Thompson for the sum of [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles E. Thompson, personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Samuel L. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James Read, Henry J. Gardner, S. Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor vs. Moseley, Lansing & Co.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Moseley, Lansing & Co. that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said James Read, Henry J. Gardner, S. Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor, and against the estate of the said Moseley, Lansing & Co., for the sum of Five Hundred Eighty-Eight and [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Moseley, Lansing & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said James Read, Henry J. Gardner, S. Parkman Dexter and Arthur H. Poor, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Josiah King, Isaac M. Pennock and John Arbuckle vs. John Ellis—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Josiah King, Isaac M. Pennock and John Arbuckle, and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of Three Thousand and Sixty Seven Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. The Mechanics Bank of Albany vs. John Q. Wilson—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said John Q. Wilson, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Mechanics Bank of Albany and against the estate of the said John Q. Wilson for the sum of Sixteen Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-Seven [illegible] Dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Will Counties, which said writs have been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Q. Wilson, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Mechanics Bank of Albany, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

BURBANK & BOOT, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James E. Bowman and Alvira F. Bowman, his wife, did, on the second day of [illegible], A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Rollin French a certain trust deed conveying certain lots of land [illegible]

[illegible]

ANSON G. BOWEN, Trustee.

Chicago, August [illegible], 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Isaac A. Poor vs. [illegible]

[illegible]

IRA J. NICHOLS,
Special Master in Chancery, appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, to make said sale.

Dated at Chicago, July [illegible], A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. James H. Mallory vs. Thomas Loomis, Richard D. Lathrop, Charles H. Laddington, [illegible] John H. Morrison, William Faxon, Robert J. Walker, and Thomas C. Mitchell—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

[illegible]

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, July [illegible], 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, executed and delivered unto Peter Geib, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

PETER GEIB, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 17, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note (bearing date the 27th day of March, A. D. 1858, [illegible]

[illegible]

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.

Chicago, July 27th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain Note dated the eighteenth day of July, in the year Eighteen Hundred and fifty for the sum of one hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighteen cents with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable one year after date, executed by William Schaer and Elizabeth, his wife, [illegible]

[illegible]

BONIFACIUS BERNAUER, Mortgagee.

DAVIS & NISSEN, Solicitors.

Chicago, July 23d, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1861. John S. [illegible] and Peter Reis vs. William Briggs, John R. Hamlin, Edwin Gulliver, J. A. Parsons, [illegible], Edward Ballard, Daniel A. Harris, [illegible] Churchill, Warren Smith and Chessmore Burtis.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

E. B. HURD, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon the third Monday of September next, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County and State, as a day for the adjustment of all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.

All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.

Chicago, Ill., July 17th, A. D. 1861.

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, Deceased.—The undersigned having been appointed executors of the last will of David S. Haywood, [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES [illegible],
THOMAS J. HAYWOOD,
Executors.

Chicago, July 24th, 1861.

Andrew Harvie, Attorney for Estate.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern take notice, that the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Henry Llewellin, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated July 27, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, June 8th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. John S. Benedict vs. [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MATHER & TAFT, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—[illegible]

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

D. G. & J. A. BICHNELL, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, dated March [illegible], A. D. 1857, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, and Bernard G. Caulfield, executed and delivered a certain deed of trust, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE' SALE.—Whereas, Jeorum Atkins, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, made, executed and delivered to a certain trustee, [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 28, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Macley and Margaret Macley, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, Trustee, &c., a deed of trust, [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 17th day of May, 1858, Hiram C. W. Cowdery and Mary L. Cowdery, his wife, executed and delivered [illegible]

[illegible]

ELBRIDGE G. HALL, Trustee.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker,

Has constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.

Made to order at shortest notice.

242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242

GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

Ship Chandlers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES and CORDAGE

206 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,)

Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks,

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, SALL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of

TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,

A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or made to order at the shortest notice.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.

Send for our prices.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY

In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS

Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS

From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES

That can be afforded.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Should try us.

BANKERS

Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall,

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON.

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

Also a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, [illegible]

1,200 Reams Manilla Paper, of different sizes.

[illegible]

All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

J. T. CARTER,

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,

231 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metal.

THE CITY.

CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—A full meeting of the Dragoons is requested at Judd's Hall, at ten o'clock, this forenoon, (Saturday.)

AT DINNEN'S.—The latest Eastern and Western dailies, weeklies and monthlies can be found at Dinnen's News Depot 54 North Clark street.

A SLIPPERY TRICK.—Night before last some burglars entered the house of Mr. Wilson, 101 North Carpenter street, and stole a tub of soft soap—carrying it through the house in buckets. What next?

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The staunch and fleet steamer Sea-Bird will make an excursion upon the Lake, leaving her dock at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, returning before midnight. The Light Guard Band will furnish the music.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. LINE.—An accommodation Train was put on this road on Thursday, leaving at 4 p. M. running through. As an elegant sleeping car is attached to this train it answers the place of the night train withdrawn sometime since.

☞ Augustus Stoddard, for several years a resident of this city, died at Nevada City, Colorado, on the 27th ult. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Light Guard, and the Fire Department. His wife is still in the city.

NEW BOOKS.—Dickens's Great Expectations, in cloth and paper; Davi's "Carthage," Trollope, "Family Parsonage;" Part 4 Rebellion Record, with a portrait of Gen's. Lyon and Dix; with a new Map of Wisconsin—have just been received by Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

PATENT RIGHT CASE.—The United States Court, Judge Drummond presiding, has been engaged all the week on the corn-planter patent right suit in which Jarvis Case is plaintiff and George W. Brown defendant. From appearances the cause will occupy the Court during the whole of the coming week.

THE LIND DEFALCATION.—Sylvester Lind, Esq., who was arrested on Thursday, as a defaulter as Sewerage Commissioner, appeared before the Recorder's Court yesterday morning, and gave bail in the penal sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term. His bondsmen are J. Y. Scammon, Esq., and J. S. Newhouse, Esq.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—A young man named John Cotter, living at the corner of Ohio and Market streets while at work in a harvest field about a week ago, was bitten by a rattlesnake or *massauger*. He received medical attendance, but was not brought home until Wednesday he died from the effect of the bite of the poisonous reptile.

CHAPLIN OF THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—Rev. G. L. S. Stuff, pastor of the Kankakee M. E. Church, has accepted the appointment as Chaplain of this Brigade. The Kankakee *Gazette* says that his talents, tact, genial manner, and Christian deportment, admirably fit him for the position. We have no doubt he is the right kind of *Stuff* for a chaplain.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.—Evening mails are now forwarded over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad to Bloomington, Springfield and Alton, closing at the Post Office at 3 P. M. Morning mails for these places, and way mails, closing as usual at 11 P. M. Mails for St. Louis sent but once, daily, closing at 11 P. M.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Three fine comic pieces are presented this evening—the last of the season—with Dances by the Gale sisters, and Dillon in his mirth provoking songs. On Monday McVicker is to have a complimentary Benefit when the theatre will be closed, for a short time after a season of fifty-three weeks. Seats can be secured to-day for Mack's benefit—Let it be a bumper.

RUN OVER BY THE STREET CARS.—A little boy named Joseph Washington, aged 2 years, was run over by the State street cars about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near where he resided, 421 State. In attempting to cross the track before the rapidly approaching team, he was knocked down by the horses; the fore-wheel scalping his head, and crushing the fingers of his right hand. The child is now lying in a critical condition.

TO BE ABATED.—As will be seen by reference to their Report, the suggestion of the TRIBUNE, a few days since, relative to the obscene harangue inflicted upon passers-by, by the female *profanum vulgus*, imprisoned in the eastern part of the Court House, has received the attention of the Grand Jury, who recommend that it be abated, by the erection of shutters or screens before the windows, to obscure the prisoners from the public. This is a move in the right direction.

MUZZLE YOUR DOGS.—The ordinance requiring owners of dogs in the city to muzzle them, appears to be almost entirely disregarded. Yesterday afternoon a brisk fight between two large mastiffs occurred on Wells street, which attracted a crowd of those who delight in such scenes, several of whom barely escaped being bitten. At this season it is unsafe to allow unmuzzled dogs to run at large. Will those whose duty it is give the canine question the consideration it deserves?

A RUSH.—Whether it is the result of liberal advertising, or the very low rate at which they are selling their goods, we cannot say; but Belding & Co., 100 and 102 Randolph, have had a store full of customers for a week past. They are closing out their summer goods, and light woolens, at remarkably low rates, to make room for a new stock now being made, soon to arrive. Those who take advantage of their present rates, can afford to "wear good clothes every day."

EXCURSION TO WAUKEGAN.—On Tuesday, of next week, the 13th inst., the Sabbath School of the First M. E. Church, Clark street, will make their annual excursion. One of the large and beautiful groves on the cliffs overlooking the lake, just south of the city of Waukegan, has been selected as the place for the day's festivities. The grove is very accessible, beginning at the railroad track and extending to the lake-shore. The success which has always attended excursions under these auspices is the best guarantee for a delightful trip. A special train, stopping at Evanston, will leave the Milwaukee depot at 8:45 A. M.

CARELESS DRIVING.—We have had occasion, within the past few months, to notice serious injuries to several persons, resulting from the careless driving of hackmen, expressmen, &c. On Thursday, Mrs. Mary Sanford was knocked down and run over by a cart, while crossing LaSalle street. One of her ribs was broken, and other internal injuries were received, but it is thought she will recover. The boy driver made his escape by driving away very rapidly, paying no attention to the result of his carelessness. If the public would return the number of the vehicle to the proper officers, and have an example made of two or three of them, by heavy fines, it might result very beneficially for the safety of pedestrians.

WAR MEETING.—The War Committee of Thirty, appointed by the citizens of Chicago, some three months ago, have concluded to call a public meeting, at Bryan Hall, on Saturday eveing the 15th inst., for the purpose of reporting their action during their organization, and to lay out a programme for future action.

Good speakers will be present to discuss current war topics, and the wants of the Government. Senators McDougal, Browning, Doolittle and Trumbull have been telegraphed to be present.

This is a time of great national trial, and let there be but one party and one voice, whose watchword shall be "Our country, and our Constitution, as our fathers gave them."

C. G. Wicker, E. Wood, T. B. Bryan, Philip Conley, B. Prindeville, for the Committee.

RIGHT OF PROPERTY—A SINGULAR CASE.—Lewis Jones, (late deputy sheriff of Cook county, under both Wilson and Gray,) married a lady in England, some 19 years ago, lived with her nearly six years, when he left his wife and four children, came to America and settled in this State. He soon after married Mrs. Ellen Ferguson, whose husband was still living but had separated from her. By industry and perseverance he amassed a very handsome property at Joliet, Ill., and other places. Mr. Ferguson soon turned up, and threatened to give Mr. Jones trouble; but finally compromised the matter, receiving from Jones a handsome sum for his quit claim to the then Mrs. Jones.

About fourteen months ago, Jones died very suddenly, leaving his property all in his own name. The first wife, upon learning the facts, at once came from England, with her brother, and is now in this city, prosecuting her claim to the entire property. Walter B. Scates of this city, and —— Osgood, Esq., of Joliet, are engaged as counsel, for the first wife.

Inducements to Enlist for the War.

By an act of Congress, recently passed, the soldiers' pay is increased from eleven dollars to fifteen dollars per month, and the pay of non-commissioned officers is increased in proportion. To the late three months' troops a bounty of thirty dollars per man is offered, if they re-enlist for the war individually, forty dollars if they re-enlist by companies, and fifty dollars if they re-enlist by regiments. At the end of the war, or three years' service, each soldier will receive $100 in cash and 160 acres of land. Uncle Sam pays his soldiers better than any other nation on earth. Fifteen dollars per month is $180 per year. To this add boarding and clothing and medical attendance, and mileage home, and it makes the compensation of the volunteers superior to what any laborer can earn by days' works, and as much as a majority of mechanics can earn with steady employment. The Government wants half a million of soldiers as fast as it can get them. Many hands make light and quick work. A pull altogether, and the rebellion will soon go down before the united blows of freemen.

Fremont Riflemen.

This fine regiment, whose headquarters are at 151 Randolph street, is being rapidly recruited up to the maximum standard. Two of the companies are being raised in the city and the remainder from the country. Julius White, Esq., the popular Collector of the port of Chicago, is the acting Colonel, although the election, or appointment, of officers is still subject to the wishes of the regiment and the approval of the Military Board. Mr. White has secured from Gov. Yates for the Fremont Riflemen all the privileges and advantages allowed to regiments raised by State authority. The regiment will be put in the field with "all the modern improvements."

Foster Mission Anniversary.

In no one respect can Chicago make more honorable boast than of the completeness and success of its city missionary enterprises, which have, within the past few years, assumed a magnitude far beyond even the most sanguine expectations. The home field is large—larger, perhaps, from the character of our population, than in most other cities of equal size. But it is occupied by men who have a heart for the work, and their labors are seconded not alone by our Christian people, but especially by the classes most to be benefited. The ministry at large, by the Rev. Mr. Collyer, and the mission Sunday schools with which the city is now dotted, are the chief agencies in the good work. Rev. Mr. Collyer has gained a national reputation; and our mission Sunday schools are an "institution" which not to see is to omit an important feature of the city. These schools are numbered now by the scores, and their scholars are several thousand. The Foster, the Taylor and the Railroad missions are all large and well organized, collecting each Sabbath from 300 to 500 children for religious instruction. The amount of good already accomplished is beyond calculation. Indeed, it seems almost incredible that so much has been done in so little time.

The Foster school, on Jefferson street, Mr. E. S. Wells, superintendent, has now a large building of its own, excellently adapted to its purpose, and yet it has only this week celebrated its *third* anniversary. On Thursday evening there was a re-union of teachers and scholars in honor of this occasion. Despite the weather, the building was literally packed with the little people, who had come in their best attire and their merriest mood, making all sunshine in-doors, even while it was dark and stormy without. And how full of instruction was that sight; and how richly it must have repaid the constant friends of the school, who saw in the happy faces around them some of the results of their labors, attained, it may have been, only by years of patient effort against all discouragements. There were some 500 children present in the evening—the infant school having had its turn in the afternoon—and these were *the regular scholars*, chiefly those who were present last Sabbath when tickets were given out. The entertainment consisted of short addresses, singing, and an unlimited supply of cake, candy and ice cream. The singing, especially by the girls' choir, was very fine. There are few even of our most favored Sunday schools, that could have made a better appearance; certainly none showing relatively a greater improvement. And when it is remembered that these boys and girls are endowed with intellects of no mean capacity, the importance of the work which shall stimulate them to a higher life, affords considerations in which our whole city is interested.

We would add that still others, and perhaps equally interesting anniversary exercises will be had at the regular meeting of the school, Sunday afternoon.

POLICE COURT.—Very little, if anything of public interest transpired, at Judge Davis' Court yesterday. Owing to the session of the grand jury, together with the efficiency of our Police, we have no cases of importance to report.

—Peter Dedy, for keeping a disorderly house, on State, near Jackson street. Several respectable persons testified that this house is a public nuisance—rendered so by a crowd of disorderly persons, who usually keep up a disturbance all night—fined $7.

—John Foley, who recently graduated from the Reform School by climbing out of a window, applied to Rev. H. N. Bishop, rector of St. John's Church, (near Union Square, on the West side,) representing that he was destitute. With his usual liberality Mr. B ministered to his wants for some days, whose kindness John reciprocated by stealing his pitchfork from his barn—returned to the Reform School for further instructions.

—John Johnson, for losing his military spirit and substituting the spirit of Bacchus instead—resulting in his desertion from the Irish Brigade, was returned as a deserter—given over to the Orderly Sergeant, who was present.

—Thomas Hammond, a sailor, for obstructing the public highway, by lying drunk on the sidewalk—fined $3.

—Several cases returned for selling liquor without license, were summarily disposed of.

—Wm. Wright, a contraband, was arraigned for being disorderly—was going to cook for a rifle company, but cooked himself thoroughly with rifle whisky—got in a wood-yard so as not to be in the way of any one, and there set up a camp meeting on his own hook, to the annoyance of every one within a block of him, fined $5.

—John Bloom, a teuton, for administering a severe castigation to another of the same nationality—$5.

—A French Roman, whose surname is Peter, owing to reverses of fortune and disinclination for industrial pursuits, returned as a vagrant—fined $5.

—T. Dwer, for the luxury of a night's lodging in a gutter, thereby impeding the free passage of water to the sewers—$3.

Several cases were tried before Justice Aiken yesterday afternoon:

—John Cushman, charged with stealing a shovel from G. & C. U. Depot—changed to disorderly—fined $5.

A SHARP DODGE.—John Kelley obtained from the city for $2 a license for peddling fruit—represented it to B. Brady as being worth $22, but being about to retire from the business, offered it to Brady for $12, which sum he obtained. With this he bought another $2 license and a lot of apples. He was required to pay back the $12 and pay costs of suit.

—Jennie Brown, *alias* "Big Lib," got into a carriage at the Milwaukee depot, abused the ladies who were in it, and created quite a disturbance—fined $10 for being disorderly.

—Eugene Geary left his family some three weeks ago; returned night before last and abused his family shamefully. He claims to have a bill of divorce. Fined $5 for being disorderly.

—Joseph Hoterback and Jos. Hotherton, two jealous, German, rival street-sprinklers had a set-to, in which the latter was worsted. Hoterback fined $5.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Pat. Burns was charged with being an accomplice with some unknown man, in playing the confidence game upon a stranger from Iowa,—by their maneuvers robbing him of $80—jury out.

—Flannigan and wife were charged with robbing a fellow Irishman of $189 in gold. Flannigan goes to Joliet for 2 years—his wife discharged.

—Geo. Dunn and Mary Keefe invested their united capital in a quart of whisky—were having a great jollification, which promised to terminate with a grand illumination—the room in which they were found being on fire—fined $3.

SCARCITY OF WOOD.—Good fire-wood is now held at from $3.75 to $4.00 by the cargo. This advance, as compared with former years, is accounted for by the fact that many of the wood-choppers have enlisted in the army, while others, discouraged by the very low rates that wood was sold for last summer, have refused to get out any this year. Dealers complain that it is very scarce along the Lake, both in Wisconsin and Michigan, where they usually procure it.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post office, for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

J. M. Hood, Chicago; C. Barrett, do; J. M. Stevens, do; Chas. S. Tappen, do; Donaldson & Calkins do; J. L. Brewer, do; A. L. Hillthorpe, do; J. R. Cleveland, do; Miss Pamela M. Prouty, Kewanee, Ill.; J. J. Hewitt, Potreston, Ill; Stull Bushnell, Peoria, Ill.; Vansann & Hunt, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Aldridge & Brush, Dyersville, Iowa; Rosenbaum & Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa; Geo. A. Bracketts, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. S. J. Van Gleson, Ann Arbor, Mich; Rev. F. Coosemans, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Wentworth, Washington, D. C.; Wm. F. Matchett, Brighton, Mass.

A letter addressed "C. Rubbe & Wollner," returned by the office at Aix-la-Chapelle for direction—none given.

Mails from the United Kingdom, France and Prussia, for Chicago, forwarded by the steamship Norwegian on the 18th July, and by the Anglo Saxon on the 25th July arrived at the Post Office yesterday.

Report of the Grand Jury.

TO THE HON. ROBT. L. WILSON, *Judge of the Recorder's Court:*

The Grand Jury for the August term of your Court, would respectfully report that they have examined and disposed of (as officers) by the records, the largest number of cases that have been before any Grand Jury for a number of years.

This increase of crime they attribute to the fact that many persons of doubtful character, and no legitimate business, have taken up their residence in the city, who are committing burglaries, larcenies, &c., but are meeting with prompt detection through the efficiency of the police, (which under its new system is now more efficiently organized.)

The business before them, through the promptness of the Sheriff, has been much facilitated, in supplying witnesses and giving us his personal attendance.

They have also examined the county jail, and find the same to be in good order—clean, well ventilated, and the prisoners well fed and as comfortable as their circumstances and position will admit of.

At the suggestion of the Sheriff, they would call the attention of the Board of Supervisors and city authorities to the apartments in the jail occupied by the female prisoners. Many of the inmates are of low character, and persons passing through the square, and going to the Court House are constantly being insulted by them, who at times indulge in the most degrading and scandalous language. The Grand Jury would recommend that a screen or other suitable obstruction be placed before the windows in these apartments.

HENRY FULLER,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

W. H. BOLTON, Clerk.

The Grand Jury adjourned *sine die*.

THE CITY MISSION.—An English girl would be glad of a good home, where she could support herself by doing chamber work and plain sewing. No. 96 North Franklin street.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—IN CHAMBERS. August 9.

No. 1591—Elijah H. Finnery vs. John H. Mapps. Default.

No. 1665—Royal P. Rawson vs. William F. French. Demurrer to narr overruled. Ruled to plead instanter.

No. 1683—B. F. Brookfield vs. Chas. H. Kimball. Judgment and default heretofore entered set aside. Rule on defendant to plead to-morrow. Leave to plaintiff to amend bill of particulars.

No. 1071.—Charles Mears et al vs. Starr Foote. Default and judgement $318.88.

No. 1609—Joseph Libentin et al vs. Bryan M. Dorr. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

No. 1250—Wm. Thomson vs. B. T. Hubbard. Demurrer to third amended plea sustained. Defendant stands by his plea.

No. 440—Name of Cornelius Egan added at Co. Executor of Hoffman.

No. 1407—Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

No. 1686—James G. Osborn vs. T. H. Smith. Leave to file amended bill of particulars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—AUGUST 7.

373—(Chancery.)—Henry N. Terbell vs Samuel Davis. Leave given to examine defendant orally.

374—(Chancery.)—Henry N. Chittenden vs W. C. Tompkins. Decree to be entered.

353—(Chancery.)—William N. Kendrick vs Enoch Wood. Referred to Master to take proofs and report findings.

420—(Chancery.)—Leave given to amend bill.

496—G. W. Ellery vs S. W. Replin. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

J. S. Graham vs Chas. H. Quinlan. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

J. S. Graham vs T. B. Bryan. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Jervis Caro vs George W. Brown. Still on trial.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Eight indictments returned to Court. Grand Jury discharged for the term.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Church of the Ascension, Protestant Episcopal, on Oak street, near Wells, North Division, is open for Divine service every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Rev. Wm. H. Cooper, Rector.

—Rev. Mr. Heyward, of Louisville, Ky., will preach at the First Unitarian Church to-morrow.

—Afternoon service in Old Trinity Church. Rev. W. C. Jackson, of the United States Presbyterian Church, will preach in Old Trinity at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Strangers and citizens of all denominations are cordially invited.

—The usual services will be held in New Trinity Church to-morrow (Sunday), commencing in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 8½ o'clock. Sermons by the Rev. Dr. Williamson.

—The New Mission Church erected by the Ladies City Mission, at Bridgeport, will be dedicated next Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. H. Cox of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

—The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, late of Ayrshire, Scotland, will preach at the South Presbyterian Church on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Seats free.

—Bishop's Chapel, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. Morning service at 10½; afternoon service (French) at 4, and in the evening (French) at 7½. Seats free.

—Church of the Holy Communion, Wabash Avenue, near Randolph street. Morning service at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sermon by Bishop Whitehouse. Seats free.

—French service in School House, corner North Wells and Erie streets at 10½ o'clock. French Sunday School at the same place at 9 o'clock A. M.

—Protestant Episcopal Free Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin street. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

—There will be preaching at the North Baptist Church, corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets, to-morrow (August 11) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. A. Kendrick, from the Rochester (N. Y.) University. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Testimony of Col. Robert Corwin, of the first regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia: BOSTON, May 31st, 1861.

Proprietor of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgic Compound; Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I am able to testify to the merits of your invaluable medicine. Having been afflicted with Rheumatism more or less for a number of years, causing me great annoyance as well as suffering, and after trying almost every remedy that could be imagined, a friend induced me to try your Compound, and I am most happy to say that one bottle *cured me*, and I heartily endorse all that has been said in its favor and earnestly recommend a trial by every one suffering from Rheumatism.

Respectfully yours, ROBERT COWDIN.

Recruiting Office.

A Recruiting Office will be opened in the morning at Roache's News Depot, next door to the Post Office, for a Cavalry Company, to be attached to Colonel Mulligan's Irish Brigade.

12th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

All members of Company A, 12th Regiment I. V. (now on furlough in this city), will please meet at the present Recruiting quarters, Lind's Block, Randolph street Bridge, at 10 o'clock this morning—business of importance on hand.

Those desirous of joining this Company please call. The Regiment is now stationed at Cairo, and is mustered in for three years. A few good men will be received and sent down free of expense. Pay $13 per month, rations and clothing. Bounty (when discharged), $100 in gold.

LIEUT. DUNCAN MACLEAN, Recruiting Officer.

GAS FIXTURES.—$20,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 189 Lake street.
jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ For invalids, delicate females, etc., there is perhaps nothing in the whole materia medica which possess the powerful strengthening and invigorating qualities of Iron and Peruvian Bark, both of these remedies have been held in high estimation for centuries, by the most Learned Physicians. The Bitter Wine of Iron contains these valuable tonics, with the best quality of Shery Wine forming a combination delicious to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prepared only and sold by Smith & Dwyer, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House. aug8-3t

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics $1.25; Scott's Tactics, $3.75; Hardee, $1.62; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.00; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1.00—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each, All free by mail from the Military Bookstore of P. L. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug6-6t

☞ The notes of the City Bank of Ottawa will be received on deposit and redeemed in New York exchange at ¾ of 1 per cent., by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
aug5-15t J. H. WOODWORTH, President.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. s4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

DIED.

In this city, August 8th, ALDON PRESTON, son of A. B. and E. M. Holden aged 18 months and 19 days. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

In South Amherst, Ohio, SEWELL B., infant son of H. D. and Pamela C. Stratton, aged ten weeks.

Of Consumption, on the 9th of August, at Harlem, Cook County, Ill., ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 28 years wife of C. T. W. Sevy Smith, and daughter of Dr. S. E. and Sarah M. Haven.

☞ Buffalo, Utica, New York and Trenton, New Jersey, papers please copy.

REMOVAL.—H. Wittmann has by respectfully [illegible] removed from [illegible] Wells to [illegible] Randolph street, under the [illegible] House.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—Any person having property on Wabash or Michigan Avenue [illegible] ANDY, Post Office, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1861.

The Money Market to-day is without any special change. Since Canadian money was degraded from the list of currency, it has become scarcer, and of course more difficult for operators to obtain a premium on their exchange. The folly of the Canada Banks, in first putting a large amount of their bills in circulation here, and then raising the price of Exchange, is becoming more apparent every day. True, by this course the West is forced from 1½@2 per cent., but they will lose more in the end, for with the confidence our people felt in their soundness, they might have circulated millions of their currency here for an indefinite period to come. Now it must be going home on them directly, and by New York, in a manner that is decidedly refreshing. One of our bankers sent a large package to New York some days since, and received credit for it at 1½ discount. In answer to an inquiry to day as to Canada money, he received the following reply:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1861.

"Canada is abundant here at one and a-half per cent. discount."

This shows that it has been going to New York so rapidly that it has fallen ½ per cent. So far as the West is concerned, this game won't work. Our people have become tired of taking money that is worth only 98 cents on the dollar. Sharpers have had a rich harvest, and our people now demand value received for what they have to sell.

Exchange is plenty. On the Board of Trade it sold readily at par @ ½ per cent premium for approved currency. The higher price was the exception. The banks still charge ½. For coin ¼@½ per cent. discount are the rates. With the movement of the crops now commencing, Exchange is likely to rule at low figures for some time to come.

MECHANIC'S BANK AT HARDIN, ILL.—J. Y. Scammon, Esq., successor of the Marine Bank and the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, has purchased the Mechanic's Bank, of Hardin, Ill., and will treat its bills the same as those of the State Banks of Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. He will redeem it in Exchange at the rates ruling for the currency of these States. He is himself, also, personally responsible for its bills. Its securities are as follows:

United States Stocks	$56,000
Ill and Michigan Canal	7,500
Ill. In. Improvement Bonds	10,000
Total	$73,500
Circulation	$63,000

Here we have ample security and redemptions also, and of course the public will make it "current."

THE MARINE BANK, CHICAGO.—We notice a new issue of the bills of the Marine Bank of this city, stamped across the face, "Redeemed at the office of J. Y. Scammon." As these bills are now and always have been redeemed in coin, they are the best currency we have had for years. A statement of the securities and circulation of the bank is as follows:

Illinois Internal Improvement bonds	$53,000
Circulation	$50,000

Of the circulation there can be no doubt that at least $10,000 have been lost, or the bills would have made their appearance, while coin was worth from 10 to 40 per cent premium.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of to-day's New York Stock market:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73¾	74¼
Galena	64	66
Rock Island	40¾	41½
Burlington	58	58¾
Illinois Central	64	64¾
Tennessee 6s	45¾	45¾
Missouri 6s	43¾	44¾
North Carolina 6s	70	70
Virginia 6s	54	53¾

MILWAUKEE.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning. It is hoped the lecture will not be lost upon the banks. Our experience is that such lectures have no effect whatever:

Nothing new in the money market yesterday. Exchange is still held at six per cent. premium, and the buying rates are one-half to one per cent. lower. The demand is very light. General business is now at the lowest ebb of dullness, as is always the case in August, while the deliveries of produce and the amount in store are large beyond all precedent for this season of the year. This state of things, with the active eastward movement which must ensue in order to get the old stock marketed before any considerable quantity of the new crop goes forward, will have a tendency to create a supply of exchange beyond the usual demand, and, it seems to us, will bring about lower rates, even before harvest is over.

It has been suggested to us, and we think the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that in view of the leniency which our business community have practiced towards the banks of late, the banks ought now in turn to do all in their power to relieve merchants from the burthen of high exchange.

By an act of the Legislature the banks are exempted from the obligation of specie redemption until after the 1st of December. The banks of this city, and a few in other parts of the State, be it said to their credit, have refused to take advantage of the suspension law, and in every instance where their notes have been presented, have willingly redeemed them in coin. It is not expected that all the banks will voluntarily resume specie payments—though such a step before the suspension act expires, would certainly do more towards giving their currency a wide circulation, and therefore remove the chances of their being called upon to redeem, than any other course they could pursue—but it is believed that an arrangement to redeem their issues here in New York exchange at one-eighth or a quarter below the current rate, would tend to re-establish confidence in the currency outside of this State, and therefore have a tendency to keep down the price of exchange. Some such course on the part of the banks, it strikes us, would be no less conducive to their interests than the interests of the public.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT of the assets, liabilities and condition of the State Bank of Iowa, Merchants' Branch, at Davenport, for Monday, August 5, 1861.

ASSETS.

Safety fund	$11,000.00
Specie	90,187.85
Notes of other Banks	10,935.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	23,160.93
Bank stock	2,000.00
State bonds	10,000.00
Notes and bills discounted	90,758.35
Personal property	1,019.00
Funds in transitu	1,919.00
	$239,493.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$45,540.00
Notes in circulation	42,915.00
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,557.85
Deposits	146,021.39
Surplus	2,458.88
	$239,493.12

G. L. DAVENPORT, President.
B. B. WOODWARD, Cashier.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY, OF CANADA.—The following is the statement of traffic of this road for the week ending July 27, 1861:

Passengers	$31,545.47
Merchandise and live stock	35,666.07
Parcels, mails and sundries	3,217.24
Total	$70,428.78
Week ending July 28, last year	54,471.99
Increase	$15,956.79
Total traffic from July 1, 1861 to date	$244,504.93
Total traffic same period previous year	212,379.63
Increase	$32,125.32

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT, NEW YORK, AUG. 7.

Exchanges	$19,391,455.13
Balances	926,693.95

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., NEW YORK, August 7.

Total receipts	$218,845.81
Total payments	407,253.33
Total balance	5,920,637.30
For customs	6,900.00
For Treasury notes	48,450.00

ABSTRACT MONTHLY STATEMENT of the Keokuk Branch Bank—August 5, 1861

RESOURCES.

Specie on hand	$82,041.07
New York Sight Exchange	37,906.81
Other	2,979.41
Other Bank Notes on hand	28,856.00
Cash Items	3,888.75
Due from other Branches	534.21
State and other Bonds	12,519.80
State of Iowa	10,027.82
Bills of Exchange and Notes Discounted	106,925.61
Safety Fund	14,460.00
Total	$282,191.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$77,000.00
Notes in Circulation	99,674.00
Due other Banks	3,089.39
Contingent Fund	10,000.00
Interest and Exchange	4,484.41
Due Depositors	88,053.20
Total	$282,191.00

E. H. HARRISON, Pres't.
J. MCMILLEN, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Canal	....	1900	43773	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	163	9000	2593	309	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	600	7330	9800	1500	....	....
C., B. & Q. R.	633	9489	36301	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	407	7405	....	....	360	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	180	2800	16930	350	....	....
Total	1983	37944	92917	2159	360	....

	Potatoes, bu.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Live Hogs No.	Lead lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	39	....	....	....	....	76370
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	18	....	176	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	19	992	....	....	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	9844	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	16	....	....	218	....
Total	39	53	10836	176	218	76370

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu.
To Buffalo	4500	14862	....	....	....	....
To Sarnia	....	....	7200	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	1073	....	10000	....	....	....
Total	5573	14862	17200	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 9.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	2,030,000	Fish, pkgs	84
Staves, no	25,000	Coal, tons	600
Lath, no	25,000		
Salt, brls	1,000	Corn, bu	35,184
Wood, cds	398	Oats, bu	12,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, AUG. 8.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	38,746	Lumber, ft	14,772
Wheat, bu	1,900	Posts, no	3,000
		Salt, brls	189

The receipts of produce to-day were light and the leading markets were firm, but scarcely so active.

The offerings of flour were unusually light and holders were asking higher prices; but the samples were not very attractive to buyers and the transactions were light—only about 1,300 brls of spring grades being sold at $3.25@4.20 for medium to choice extras, and $3.25 for Spring superfine. The stock of Winter wheat flour was very low, and buyers held off.

The wheat market to-day was firm at yesterday's advance for Spring grades, and 2@3c higher for No. 1 Red Winter. About 30,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 80@82c for No. 1 Red; 75@76½c for No. 2 Red; 74@75c for No. 1 Spring; 71@72c for No. 2 Spring; and 61@65c for Rejected Spring. The demand towards the close the outside quotations was light, and the market was less buoyant; but there was not much disposition on the part of holders to make concessions.

The Corn market opened to-day less buoyant than at the close of yesterday, and there were free sellers at 26c for Mixed in store; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches the demand by shippers became more active and prices were maintained. About 180,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 28c for Yellow River f. o. b.; 27c for River Mixed afloat; 26½c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 24½@25c for Mixed in store—the great bulk of the transactions being at the outside figures.

Oats were steady and in fair demand at 16½c. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines, 15c.

There is at lit limited inquiry for Mess Pork for the Canadian trade, and we report a sale of 100 brls city, winter packed, at $14.00.

Freights were dull to-day, in view of an expected fleet of vessels, and rates close at a decline of ½c per bushel—sail vessels being engaged at 8½c for Corn and 9½c for Wheat to Oswego, 6½c for Wheat to Buffalo, and 5½c for corn.

Grain in Store in Boston, Aug. 5.

The stock of Grain in Elevators, Monday, Aug. 5, was as follows:

Corn, Western mixed, bu	44,675
do yellow	33,222
do Southern do	1,986
Total Corn	79,833
Oats, white, bu	74,480
Barley, bu	918

Stock of Cotton.

An investigation into the stock of cotton at Liverpool shows that there are now on hand 1,053,710 bales, while last year at the same date (July 19) there were 1,237,330, or 233,000 bales more than now. During the sixteen weeks just ended the increase has been 111,380 bales, while during the same period of 1860 there was an increase of 381,480 bales.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

A. HEWARD'S MONTREAL MARKET REPORT—August 6.—Flour more active. Sales of 3,000 brls No 1 superfine at $4.30@4.45, closing in favor of sellers. Wheat firmer. Sales of Canada spring at 96c; Chicago No 1 do at 91—same rates obtainable for several cargoes more. Peas—none offering. Freights higher; 3s for flour, 6½d for grain procurable to Liverpool; 6s6d and 8s to the Clyde. Exchange is firm at 9½ per cent. premium, Bank, 60 days on London; private 7½@9½.

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET—Aug. 6.—The receipts since Saturday have been 4,293 brls. The market is dull and prices are tending downwards. Sales of western superfine at $4; fancy, $4.37½; extra, $4.50@4.75; superior, $5.25@7.50 ℔ brl. Southern is firm but quiet. Small sales of common and fancy at $5.75@6.00; extra, $6.50@7.50; superior, $7.50@8 ℔ brl.—*Post.*

HIDES IN NEW YORK—August 7.—The market is still very inactive, and prices are nominally unchanged. The sales are 5 bales Calcutta slaughter kip, 10 ℔, at $1.80; 530 dry Texas, 25 ℔, 21 cents, as they run; 250 city slaughter, 70 ℔, for export, 5½, cash; 400 dry Vera Cruz, 18 ℔, and 1,000 country slaughter, 70 ℔, for export, on private terms. The receipts are only 70 from Pernambuco. Stock on hand, 147,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 33,000 Rio Grande, 82,000 Orinoco, 13,500 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 6000 Savanilla and Bogota, 17,000 Chagres and San Juan, 60,000 African, 14,600 Maracaibo, 9,300 Barcelona, 5,200 Truxillo and Curacao, 5,500 St. Domingo and Port-au-Platt, 900 West India, 20,500 Mexican, 1,600 Maranham and Para, 2,000 Bahia, 7,300 Chile, &c., 1,100 Penang, 60,000 California, and 36,500 Texas, New Orleans, and Southern—total, 522,600; same time 1860, 335,800; 1859, 258,200; 1858, 88,511.

NEW YORK FLOUR MARKET BY MAIL.—The N. Y. *Shipping List* of the 7th, reviews the market for the three days previous as follows:

There has prevailed a steady fair demand for all kinds of state and western flour since Friday last, under which the market has become rather more buoyant, and most grades have further appreciated. The European intelligence per steamer Anglo Saxon, off Farther Point, was of an adverse tenor, but exercised little or no influence on 'Change. The receipts have been light. The sales for the three days foot up 41,000 barrels, of which 16,000 changed owners yesterday, the market closing firm at the corrected quotations below, which show an advance of 10@20c per brl. Canada flour is in good request at rather better prices—the sales comprise 2,000 brls, including 900 yesterday. Rye flour remains quiet, with sales of about 50 brls yesterday at $2.25@3.50. Corn meal is in fair request at previously quoted rates—the sales comprise 900 brls, including 300 "Marsh's" Calorie, yesterday, at $3.85; puncheons are quiet at $15, without sales.

Export from 1st to 6th August:

	1861.	1860.
Wheat flour, brls	74,298	54,232

TOLEDO—Aug. 8.—Market has been quite active to-day, and firm for both corn and wheat. In New York the market is reported 1@2c better on wheat with a limited supply; corn very active and firm. Flour—Sales 60 brls xxx white wheat at $4.87½, and 50 brls red wheat at $4.45—from Corn City mills. Wheat—Sales 1000 bu red Wabash at 88½c; 1800 bu do at 88c; 3000 bu red M S at 90c; 3500 bu white on p t; 350 bu M S red at 90c; 1000 bu red Wabash at 88c; 900 bu do at 88c; 600 bu M S red at 90c; 400 bu white at 95c; 2000 bu red Wabash at 87½c; 1600 bu red M S at 90c; 3000 bu red Wabash at 88c; 3,000 bu red M S at 90c. Corn—Sales 6000 bu and 10,000 bu at 28½c.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET BY MAIL.—The N. Y. *Shipping List* reviews the grain market as follows:—

The rather unfavorable advices from Liverpool exercised little influence on the market for wheat, which has ruled firm, for the most part, at somewhat better prices. The receipts have been moderate, and transactions have accordingly been somewhat restricted. The demand has been tolerably active, both for local milling and for export, and the aggregate sales for the three days are about as heavy as for the previous three days; our quotations show an advance of 1@2c ℔ bu on the whole. The sales foot up 313,000 bu, of which 245,000 bu changed owners yesterday, including 94,000 winter red western at $1.15@1.17; 26,000 amber Iowa at $1.04@1.05; 31,100 white western at $1.21@1.30; 500 new Delaware at $1.30; 300 common white Kentucky at $1.20½; 11,000 bu Canada club, part at $1.00; 24,000 Racine spring, 96c@$1.01; 19,000 damaged Milwaukee club, 82@88c; 20,000 Chicago spring, 89@95; and 26,000 North western club, 96@98. Corn continues in active demand, and is firm at full prices; the sales comprise 415,000 bu, including 151,000 yesterday, at 43@46c for western mixed, 29@41 for unsound, 50@55 for yellow southern, 49@51 for mixed, and 49@55 for round yellow. Rye is steady, with sales to the extent of 5200 bu, mostly yesterday, at 45@47c for western. Barley and Malt are dull, and nominally unchanged. Oats are more active, but prices are without especial change.

Export from 1st to 6th August:

	1861.	1860.
Wheat, bu	333,410	379,645
Corn, bu	154,810	10,380

COFFEE IN NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* of the 7th says:

Now that the rate of duty is finally fixed by Congress at *four cents per pound*, (though not unexpected) the market has assumed a still firmer aspect, and prices are again higher, say one-quarter of a cent on all descriptions, and half a cent on the lower grades Rio, all closing buoyantly, though without any particular activity, the demand from the country not being large. The stock of Brazil in this market is 126,661 bags, in Philadelphia 3,000, in Baltimore 13,000, and in New Orleans 1,900—total in the country of this description 146,561 bags. An auction sale of 1,300 bags Santos is announced for to-day. We notice sales of 3,647 bags Rio at 13@15c, the lower price for Skimmings; 50 Laguayra, 15; 600 Maracaibo, 15@16, the latter rate for white; 50 Jamaica, 16; 300 Java, 19½; 4 mos; 31 brls Jamaica, 15½; 300 bags Triage Laguayra, 13½; and 314 St. Domingo, 14@14¼, cash.

SUGARS IN NEW YORK—Aug. 7.—The strong and buoyant feeling before noticed has continued since our last, owing to the influences then adverted to, and with a steady good demand for home use and active inquiry by speculators, prices have been further run up one-quarter of a cent ℔ lb, "Fair Refining" Cuba being now quoted at 5¼, and "Good" 6 cents, with moderate offerings and a diminishing stock. It is now apparent that the Louisiana crop (whether large or small) cannot be taken into account as available for consumption; and another fact operates largely in favor of holders, viz: that while the receipts at this port from August 1st to the close of last year were 32,000 hhds. 83,000 bxs, and 120,000 bags, the prospect now is that not one-fourth of this amount will be realized the present season, hence the buoyant feeling and advanced prices noted above. The sales are 4,621 hhds Cuba at 4¾@6⅛c; 498 Porto Rico at 6@7¾; 139 New Orleans at 6½@7c; 1683 bxs Havana at 6⅛@8½; and 50 hhds Melado at 3½, 4 mos.—*Shipping List.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Aug. 8.—Rates are a shade firmer. To Liverpool, 28,000 bu corn at 8½d, in ship's bags; 12,000 bu wheat at 9½d, in bulk, and 2,500 brls flour at 2s. Per steamer, 700 pkgs butter, and 7,000 bxs cheese at 60s; 200 brls pork at 7s 6d; 150 bxs Bacon and 32 hhds tallow at 45s. To London, 2,800 brls flour at 2s 10½d; 17,000 bu wheat, in bags, at 9½d. 100 hhds tallow at 30s, and 1,000 brls flour at 2s 9d@2s 10½d. To Bristol, 11,000 bu wheat, in bags, at 10d, and 500 brls flour at 2s 9d. To Havre, 17,500 bu wheat at 18c, in shippers' bags. The only charter we hear of is a British vessel, 20,000 bu wheat to West Hartlepool at 11d

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET,

FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 7.

[Abridged from Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,888.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8 @8½c
Medium	7 @7½c
Ordinary	6 @7 c
Some extra good	8½@9 c

The general average of the market is at full 7¼c. The most of the sales range from 7@7½c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry drovers.

Total number of beeves received in this city this week, 3,767.

This is 1,241 head less than last week, and 597 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday's market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 3,888, shows 103 head less than the average, and 1,112 head more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	96	Kentucky	91
Ohio	795	Iowa	173
Indiana	267	New Jersey	19
Illinois	1,957		

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.—The market opened this morning with very gloomy prospects for drovers, particularly those who arrived yesterday afternoon, and gloomier still for some to arrive to-day. We judge there was about 600 or 700 head of bullocks left over last night, and judging from the appearance of the market all the forenoon, we should say that it would be next to impossible to find buyers for all the stock at any rates that sellers would accept. About 7 cents net a pound for nice smooth western steers appears to be the top price that the class of wholesale butchers who usually clear up the market are willing to pay, and they want liberal estimates of weight at that. There is a small demand for graziers, but they don't want to pay over 7 cents net a pound, so there is no chance of closing out all the stock for sale at prices that will save owners from loss who paid 3c a pound gross in Indiana or Illinois. The market on the whole, notwithstanding the number is so much less, is not so good as last week, according to quality, while the whole is improved, while the average price is not so good. The bulk of the stock sold has been at prices between 7@8c ℔ lb net, upon very liberal allowances of weight, and of very fair quality.

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE.

John T. Alexander's string this week is not quite so large as it has been of late, numbering here only about 297 head, all Illinois stock, and nearly all fair steers; a few light and rough and some heavy oxen.

Henry Westheimer sold for Jack Mannies 45 Illinois Steers, at 7½c ℔ lb, on 7½ cwt. average. Twenty bought of B reeh & Hyman, at about 7c ℔ lb, common Illinois Steers, will sell at about cost, at a long credit. Twenty-five State cattle sold a little better than they would have sold for last week.

Harris & Oddington sold J. McIntyre's drove of Illinois Steers, 91 head, common stock, rather rough; average 7c on 6 cwt.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag sold Page & Fountain's drove, 20 common Illinois steers, averaging 6½ cwt. at 7@8c at 8, 15 good common stock 8½ cwt., averaging 7¼c cwt, at 6c ℔ lb, 5 more of the [illegible] hard

T. A. Eastman sold Joel Dailey's drove of 104 good Illinois steers at an average of 7½c ℔ lb, up. The estimated selling weight of 6¾ cwt. Also, Kennedy Burtman for [illegible] & Kennedy, estimated at 8 cwt. average, also prime steers, which sold at an average of 8c ℔ lb.

Barney Bartram received Alexander & Casey's drove of 84 Illinois steers about 1 o'clock Tuesday, which was too late for the best retail trade, but sold the bulk of them that afternoon at 7@8c up. on 6½ cwt., which was probably a higher estimate than the average.

Joseph H. Williams sold Glendi & McGlung's drove of good fair Illinois steers, 66 head, averaging 7¼ cwt, at 7@8c per ℔, which is just about the same as last week on first sales, and worse on the last.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 5698.

The quotations given to-day by Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market, are:

Corn-fed hogs, ℔ lb, live weight	3¾@3⅞
Distillery hogs, ℔ lb gross	3 @3⅜

The quotations the first week of August last year were 6@6¾c.

There were about 700 head unsold in the pens this morning, and the prospect very dull, for the owners of slaughter houses have all been notified by the police that they will not be permitted to keep any live hogs in their yards over night. It is expected that this new order will depress the market.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead.
First quality corn fed, large size	3⅞@3¾c	4⅝@4¾c
Second quality, corn fed	3¾@3⅝c	4⅝@5 c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¾@4 c	5⅛@5½c
Large size still-fed, fat	3 @3½c	4 @— c
Second quality still-fed, fat	3 @3¼c	4 @— c
Small size, choice stock hogs	4½@5	

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

FRIDAY EVENING, August 9, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Rather easier. The engagements were:—To Oswego: schr Delos De Wolf, wheat, at 9½c; schr John Wesley, corn at 8½c. To Buffalo: prop Free State, wheat, at 7c, and corn, at 6¼c; brig Montezuma, wheat at 6½c; prop Ontonagon, wheat via Goderich, at 7c; schrs Grapeshot and Colorado, corn, at 5½c.

FLOUR—Received, 1983 bbls; shipped by Lake, 5573 bbls. Stock light and market firm. Sales 100 bbls "Peerless" spring extra at $4.20 del; 75 bbls "Farina" round hoop spring extra at $4.00 del; 100 bbls "Magnolia" round hoop do at $3.90 del; 100 bbls "Dartford" flat hoop at $3.75 del; 150 bbls "Winona" round hoop at $3.70 del; 100 bbls good spring extra at $3.60 del; 100 bbls "Marine" flat hoop at $3.50 del; 30 bbls "Vinton" at $3.50 del; 100 bbls do at $3.50 del; 192 bbls "Eagle" round hoop at $3.25 del; 100 bbls "Shelburne" at $3.20 del; 100 bbls choice spring extra at $4.00 del; 140 bbls super at $3.25 del.

WHEAT—Received, 37,944 bu; shipped, 14,862 bu. Market 2@3c better on Winter, and steady on Spring. Sales, 3,800 bu No 1 Red in store at 82c; 1,000 bu do at 80c; 2,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 75c; 700 bu do at 75½c; 2,500 bu No 1 Spring in store at 74c; 3,000 bu do at 74¼c; 28,000 bu do at 75c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 71½c; 15,000 bu do at 72c; 6,000 bu do at 72¼c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 61c; 400 bu do at 65c.

Sales by sample were as follows:—150 bags Iowa Club at 75c on track; 42 bags good Club at 76c on track; 142 bags Spring at 74c on track.

CORN—Received, 92,917 bu; shipped, 17,200 bu. Market firm but inactive. Sales, 10,000 bu prime River Mixed at 27c afloat; 15,000 bu Canal Mixed at 26½c afloat; 16,000 bu do at 27c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 24½c; 3,400 bu do at 24¾c; 18,000 bu do at 24⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 25c in store; 26,000 bu do at 27c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu June receipts Mixed in store at 23½c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 18½c; 400 bu do at 18¾c.

OATS—Received, 2,159 bu; shipped, none. Market steady. Sales, 7,500 bu No. 1 in store at 16½c.

RYE—Received, 360 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 30@31c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market dull and entirely nominal. No transactions.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 140 brls city in lots at 15c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 32@33c per gallon.

MESS PORK—100 brls city, winter packed, at $14.00.

LARD—Nominal at 7@7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 6@7c per gallon.

HIDES—Steady. Dry flint, 7½@8c; green salted, 4@4½c; green, 3½@3¾c.

WOOL—Quiet. Sales, 400 ℔ ½@½c blood fleece at 25c; 200 ℔ coarse mutton at 20c.

POTATOES—Fresh lots of new potatoes in demand at 40@45c. The stock of first receipts nearly run out.

BUTTER—45 kegs good roll and firkin at 6½@7c; Dairy, 8@10c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Dull at 5@5½c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.30 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 5c ℔ lb.

GAME—Prairie Chickens in demand at $1.25 ℔ doz.

PEACHES—In good demand at $1.00@2.00 ℔ basket. Supply to-day light.

APPLES—Steady at $1.00@2.25 in lots. Receipts fair.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 53 Beeves, 218 Hogs. Market for Beef Cattle quiet and heavy. Hogs in good demand and firm. Sheep dull. Sales were:

15 Beeves, averaging	1134 lbs, at		$2.65
15	"	1100	2.65
20	"	1125	2.75
10	"	1250	2.70
220 Hogs	"	298	2.90
50	"	280	2.80
150	"	260	2.60
60	"	270	2.70
75 Sheep	"	120	2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 9.—FLOUR—No important change. The demand for export and home consumption is moderate. Sales 14,000 bbls at $4.25@4.50 for super state; $4.45@4.55 for extra state; $4.20@4.30 for super western, $4.40@4.65 for common to medium extra western, $5.00@5.05 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, $5.15@6.80 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canada flour unchanged; sales 600 bbls at $4.25@4.40 for super and $4.45@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $2.30@3.55. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy, with sales 150 bbls at 16¾c.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat continue limited and with fair export demand, chiefly for France. Market had advanced 1c per bu. Sales 13,000 bu Chicago spring at 89@1.01; 10,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1@1.08; 14,200 bu amber Iowa at 90@95c; 8,000 bu Nor western club at $1.00; 16,400 bu winter red western at $1.19@1.20; 600 bu damaged do $1.12½; 500 bu new amber Jersey at $1.17; 19,000 bu white western at $1.23@1.30; 4,000 bu new white Ky. at $1.30@1.35; 12,000 bu white Canada at $1.25@1.26½. Rye steady, with sale of 500 bu at 46@49c; Barley dull. Corn plenty and with good export demand; market has advanced 1c ℔ bu; sales 92,000 bu at 46@47 for good to prime shipping mixed extra western; 40@45 for unsound do; 50 for western yellow; 75@76 for prime old white southern. Oats in moderate request at 25@28 for Canadian, and 31½@33 for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and in favor of the buyer; sales 253 brls at $15.50 for mess; $10.50 for prime; $16.37 for clear. Beef without change to notice; sales 500 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country; $12.25@13.12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet at 12@15c. Cut meats unchanged; sales 150 pkgs shoulders at 4¾@4⅞c—the range is 4¾@5c for shoulders and 5⅞@6c for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard continues steady; sales 400 brls at 8½@9¾c. Butter selling at 7@13½c for Ohio, and 9@14c for state. Cheese in fair request for export at 5@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market still rules very firm, with fair business doing. Sales 250 bags Rio at 13@15c; 300 bags Maracaibo at 16c; 100 mats Java at 19½c. Rice in demand and market firm; sales 250 sacks at 5⅛@6¼c cash. Sugar—Raw are very firm, prices buoyant with very good business doing, chiefly for home use; sales 2,116 hhds Cuba at 5¼@6¾c, including a few hhds Porto Rico at 6⅛; 40 hhds Havana at 6¾@7½c. Molasses quiet and prices very firm, and we have no sales to report.

STOCKS—Active and higher. C & T 30½; C B & Q 58¾; Gal & Chi 65¾; I C scrip 64, a 66; M S guar 29¾; M S 13⅜; M C 52; Erie 25¾; N Y central 74¾; Pac Mail 70; Va 6s 53½; C & R I 41⅞; Mo 6s 44¼; Tenn 6s 45½; Cal 7s 80; N C 6s 70; Treasury 1 per cent 90¾; U S 5s 1881 coupons 85¾.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9—FLOUR unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 9,000 bu ordinary Milwaukee club at 85c; 4,500 bu choice red winter at $1.00; 5,000 bu white Ky. on p.t. Corn steady; sales 34,000 bu at 31½c; 33,000 bu at 33c. Oats better and in good demand; sales 5,400 bu at 21½c; 10,000 bu at 25c. Other grains quiet. No sales.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales of 125 brls at 13½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—5,000 brls flour, 80,000 bu wheat, 112,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—500 brls flour, 60,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, August 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged, at $4.25@5.75 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, in consequence of supplies. Sales of 1,500 bu winter red western on p t. Corn quiet and no sales. A fleet of vessels are due here, but are kept back by unfavorable winds.

LAKE IMPORTS—43,200 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,350 brls flour, 6,700 bu wheat, 23,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........August 9

Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln, 110 m lumber, 20 cds shingle bolts.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, 20 pkgs fish, 1 lot sundries.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
Bark Ocean Wave, Ingraham, 171 m ft lumber from Oconto.
Brig Alex Mitchel, Hutchinson, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Brig Sam Hall, Waffle, Cedar River, 170 m lumber.
Brig Susan A Clark, Christianson, Baily's Harbor, 75 cds wood.
Schr Forrester, Petersen, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Emu, Nicholson, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Griswold, Fall, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Moneoon, McGraw, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr A E Hart, Biglow, Buffalo, 240 m lumber from Grand Traverse.
Schr E G Gray, McGraw, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Scow Storm, Williams, White Lake, 60 cds wood, 18 hf brls fish.
Schr Holt, Peterson, Muskegon, 57 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Roland, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Kenosha, Hackett, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Loomis, Morley, Bay City, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Morrissey, Spencer, Point Betsey, 46 pkgs fish.
Schr Clipper City, London, Port Sarnia, 100 cords wood.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Muskegon, 73 m lumber.
Schr Morey, McDonald, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 200 m lumber.
Schr Dutton, Thompson, Holland, 25 m staves.
Schr Josephine, Dresden, Flannegan, Crawford's Pier, 30 cds stave bolts, 45 m hoops.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Joyce, Buffalo.
Schr Harmer, Burke, Buffalo, 400 tons coal, from Cleveland.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, lot mdse.
Schr H W Gates, Wells, Crawford's Pier, 95 cords wood.
Scow Orace Apeen, Thomas, Grand Traverse, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED........Aug. 9

Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, 20,000 bu oats.
Bark Danube, Lyne, Buffalo, 18,264 bu corn.
Bark Nucleus, McPherson, Green Bay.
Brig Clark, Christianson, Bailey's Harbor.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay.
Brig Sam Hale, Waffle, Little Luamico.
Brig Young America, Doyle, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Bonsteel, Christy, Muskegon.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven.
Schr E G Grey, McGraw, Muskegon.
Scow Storm, Williams, White Lake.
Schr W H Hinsdale, Brown, Holland.
Schr Dutton, Thompson, Holland.
Schr Colorado, Fitzgerald, Oswego, 14,850 bu corn.
Schr Leader, Mounce, Buffalo, 16,400 bu corn.
Schr Wyandotte, McGraw, Buffalo, 20,700 bu corn.
Schr H W Gattes, Wells, Sand Bay.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Aug. 8.—Up—trs Cleveland, North Star; props Chicago, Potomac, Kenosha, Omar Pacha, Mohawk; barques Norman, Levi Rawson, Gibraltar; brigs Orkney Lass, Sir Charles Napier, Canopus, Gen. Worth; schooners Eagle Wing, Wyoming, Return, Empire State, Comely, M Lay, Boston, S Robinson, Grace Murray, Fred Hill, Dispatch, International, Thomas Kingsford, Bay State.

DOWN—Props Galena, Whitby, Northern Light, Susquehanna, Iowa; barks Sam Ward, E S Munger, City of Milwaukee, John Sweeney, Alexander, T B Pomeroy; brigs Wm Treat, Pilgrim; schrs D O Dickinson, J L Grace, Baltic, B Parsons, Nucleus, Shook, Flora Wilson, Ayr, A Ford, Spy, Northern Belle, Milwaukee Belle, Ben Flint, Norway, Cambria, Hercules, E Smith, Marengo, J F Rider, Zenobia, Moonlight, Jo Villa, Z Cartwright, Lamb, Zurburg, R. Tinker, Gen Wakley, Helen, W H Truesdale, Sultan, Rebekah, Cream Crosby.

Weather cloudy, with occasional showers; wind light and easterly.

COLLISIONS.—The schooner Adriatic, with a cargo of staves, while lying at anchor in the stream opposite the foot of Woodward avenue, this morning was run foul of by the schr Ruby, which was in tow of a tug, carrying away her jibboom and damaging some of her head gear. She will probably proceed on to Buffalo for repairs.

The schooner Bay State arrived up this morning from Buffalo, with her jibboom and cutwater carried away, likewise her headgear in bad condition, resulting from a collision with some unknown vessel on Lake Erie. She has gone into Campbell & Owen's dry dock for repairs.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ACCIDENT.—Joseph H. Merle, engineer of the steamer Iron City, had his head shockingly mutilated, and was otherwise dangerously injured by being precipitated from the rail of the steamer to the flagging of the Sault Canal, while passing through it.

A Large Fleet of Vessels for Montreal.

The Montreal *Witness* states that during the week ending July 20, fifty-six vessels left Great Britain for the St. Lawrence. This indicates lower freights on the ocean.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED........Aug. 9, 1861.

New York, LaSalle, 5030 bu corn.
Tide, LaSalle, 5048 bu corn.
Abby Sprague, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Cuba, Ottawa, 5700 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 5300 bu corn.
General Scott, Morris, 5900 bu corn.
General Scott, Joliet, 5900 bu corn.
Alexander, Lockport, 5000 bu corn, 1900 bu wheat.
Rocket, Lockport, 5000 bu corn.
Edmonia, Joliet, 20,024 lbs c ware.
Globe, Athens, 5000 bu corn.

CLEARED........Aug. 8

Ontario, Ottawa, 14,772 ft lumber, 39 bbls salt.
Cuba, Ottawa, light.
Lockport, Lockport, light.
Amazonia, Morris, light.
Sunshine, Ottawa, light.
Resolute, Lemont, light.
Rocket, Lockport, 50 bbls salt.
Arctic, Morris, 25 bbls salt.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 12 bbls salt.
Caroline, Ottawa, 40 bbls salt.
Thorp, Joliet, light.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 1000 posts, 12 bbls salt.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10th,
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES
FOR THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
Larry (his last appearance)........Mr. Dillon.
With Song—"The Tight Irish Boy."
DANCE........Irish Jig........Gale Sisters.
After which the Farce
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Medley Dance........by........Hannah Gale.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
HIT HIM HE HAS NO FRIENDS.
Rodney Rickets........Mr. Dillon.
MONDAY—Complimentary Benefit of Mr. J. H. McVICKER.

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT SHOW! AND Jas. Melville's Australian Circus.

Among the many specialities of this show will be found
JAS. MELVILLE, the Great Australian,
M'LLE JEANETTE ELLSLER,
MADAME MELVILLE,
M'LLE ZOYRA,
NAT. AUSTIN,
TOM OSBORN,
TOM TIPTON,
JERRY WORLAND,
FRANK AND GEORGE MELVILLE,
W. A. DONALDSON,
SIG. DUVAL,
J. W. PAUL,
With a numerous corps of Auxiliaries, all under the personal superintendence of the managing proprietors,
THE ANTONIO BROTHERS,
Whose distinctive and tact have elevated this class of amusement to a standard of ELEGANCE, REFINEMENT and PERFECTION, to which all other Companies would vainly hope to attain.
ADMISSION TO BOX........50 CENTS.
" PIT........25 "
au9-g269-6t

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Set Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind.
☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3563. [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Scotch, Bohemian and Swedes. Some of them, in my estimation, cannot fail to make faithful domestics. Please call at 169 Dearborn st., opposite the new Post Office, and try for yourself. If you cannot come, drop a line to Box 3345.
aug9-6w Mrs. A. I. BALKAM.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.)

Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to advance money on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them for sale on the South Branch.

☞ Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use.

HOSE AND PACKING OF ALL SIZES.

LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 125 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Miscellaneous

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT.—For rent from the first day of August next, the BANKING ROOMS Now occupied by Messrs. HOFFMAN & GELPCKE. With Vaults, Counters, Desks and Furniture complete. Inquire of RUMSEY BROTHERS & CO. jy2-g244-tf

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.

This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Adjacent to the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivaled attractions.

Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. jy8-g7-tf

ATTENTION, SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY.—There will be a meeting of this Company at their Armory, on Monday evening, August 12th, for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS. It is desired that every member will be present precisely at 8 o'clock.

T. M. DUFER, J. W. D. KELLEY, Committee.

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD. D. M. ELDRED, Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the cor. of Clark, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

20,000 BU. BARLEY MALT Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, Window and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, Lamps, &c. THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & NORRIS

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleansing of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any offensive matter. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNZ, Chicago P. O. Box [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against S. LIND are requested to file them with the subscribers; and all persons indebted to him are hereby notified to settle the same.

WARRANTY DEEDS.—From the Democrat Office, for sale at Tribune Office.

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEEDS at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

Wanted.

WANTED—A practical Book-keeper and Cashier. Apply with references to Box 3783 Post Office. [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a Brick Residence, entirely new, and containing ten rooms, in Baraboo, Wis., for good desirable Boots and Shoes or Clothing. Address "S. W. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a Scotch Girl, a situation as Chamber Maid in a private family. Good city reference given. Address [illegible] Tribune Office.

WANTED—In a small family, an English, American or German Woman to do general housework. Must be a good Cook and come well recommended. Apply at No. 240 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By a graduate of a first-class College, of five years' experience in High and Graded Schools, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a School of high description, or [illegible]. In addition to ordinary branches taught in a thorough collegiate course, will teach German. Best of references. Address, stating salary, &c., "TEACHER," Box 633, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—TEACHER, TUTOR.—A graduate of Harvard College, who has been engaged in teaching during the last four years, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher or Tutor, either in the city or country. He has letters from gentlemen in New England. Thorough instruction given in all branches preparatory to college or business life. Address "TUTOR," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Exchange for a House and Lot about the same value, 160 acres of good land in Franklin County, Iowa, in a thriving neighborhood, about twelve miles from Iowa Falls, on the Iowa River, a town noted for fine building stone, and in the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad boundary, which cost the subscriber [illegible] in cash. For further information please to address the subscriber Chicago Post Office, General Delivery, for a short time, stating where an interview may be had. D. B. POWELL.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact every one must have. Also, a large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c. of the seat of war.

The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.

Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4566.

BUGGY WANTED—Strong and cheap, for which cash will be paid. S. C. HIGGINSON, No. 1 Clark street, (up stairs)

$8578500.—Wanted to purchase a good Second-Hand Safe cheap. Apply to J. H. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 97 South Clark street, Post Office Box 656.

200 SHOEMAKERS AND 100 FITTERS wanted immediately at No. 20 Lake street, up stairs Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3340. THOMPSON, WHITNEY & CO.

LOT WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake, is wanted in Exchange for a fine Warehouse and Dwelling situated in a prosperous city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business, accommodation for home and a sure income of from $500 to $800 per annum to any person with ordinary business habits. For further particulars apply to J. L. LEE, No. 33 Clark st., or address Box 4141 Chicago Post Office. A Photograph of the Property can be seen at 33 Clark street. The above property is valued at $3,000.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 134 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recrg.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two story Dwelling House, corner of Rucker and West Indiana streets. Rent eight dollars per month in advance. Inquire at Room No. 3 Hilliard's Bl'ck, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT.—One of these splendid Stores and Basements under the Sherman House, on Clark street. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 51 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Intending soon to remove our stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. to our New Store 191 and 193 South Water street, opposite "Board of Trade Rooms," we offer the Store now occupied by us for rent. It is [illegible] very strong and suitable for Packing House, Machine Shop, Livery Stable, or any heavy business. For particulars inquire at our Office on the premises. E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, 1 Ray Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, five minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is thoroughly repaired, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Doing a good business, well located for a Physician desiring an office practice in connection with the rate of Drugs in Chicago. Address Box 2193 Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the Lumber business. A large SAW MILL at [illegible] May, all complete and in good running order, with 100 acres of pine land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago or improved farms in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 2673, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Eastern manufacturers, for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 99 Clark street.

FOR SALE—At low rates, 200 tons best brand Soap-Makers Soda Ash, by JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 Silver street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone and Lake Counties, the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Kate Greene. Good title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and in the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1848.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating either families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 South Clark street. Terms for single gentlemen $3.50 per week. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be had at 268 Wabash avenue. A few day boarders also desired.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—A front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 LaSalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen, can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 288 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable.

Lost.

STOLEN—From the Camp Ground on the Desplaines River, on the first of July, a small BAY MARE, seven or eight years old, black mane and tail, low head, stoop rump, rat tail. Had on saddle and bridle when taken. Any person returning said Mare or giving information where she may be found will be liberally rewarded. H. R. BARNES.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 35 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs in every department in the United States and under the New Law, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. Offices: Washington, D. C. (opposite Patent Office); St. Louis, Mo. (Old Custom House); Chicago, Ill. (Larmon's Block); London, (England); Paris, (France). Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed upon application.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break, during that time, it will be recast without charge. Old bells taken in exchange for a new one. Bell furniture and bells for Churches on hand. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blue and Gray Flannels, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 37........LAKE STREET........CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of the country merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are constantly receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass., also, Custom-Made Pegged and Sewed Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Calf Boots; together with a Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell low for CASH and prompt paying trade, for Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of the Hanover Mass. Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62........LAKE STREET........62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

5,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
500 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
200 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.........A Card.........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well selected and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. ☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & [illegible] FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago, Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, 4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes, 4,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 12 to No. 28, Russia Iron, Braziers Copper, Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 30, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin, Sheet Zinc, Wrought Iron Rivets, Pressed Tin Ware, Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other brands. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds. Also, a large assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from New York. WILLIAM BLAIR. [illegible]

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, are determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard and rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be suicidal on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of BROWN and BLEACHED DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES and DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18........STATE STREET........16 & 18

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED!—"A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth." "Dead! At the dawning of the strife." "Dead! Late so loyal, brave and true." Music by J. P. WEBSTER. The beautiful words by S. C. BALLARD. With a fine lithograph likeness and title page. Issued in the highest style of art by H. M. HIGGINS, Music Dealer and Publisher, No. 117 Randolph st.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC! JUST PUBLISHED: SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO—A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth. Price, 25 cents. Col. Ellsworth Requiem March, 25 cents. Illinois Volunteers Quickstep March, 25 cents. Sturgis Rifles Quickstep, 25 cents. Douglas Funeral March, 25 cents. Down with the Traitors' Serpent Flag, 25 cents. Gen. Lyons' Union Schottisch, 25 cents. Our Country's Flag, (A new song by Deane) 25 cents. Foot Steps on the Other Side. Quartette, 25 cents. Sweet Memories, Song and Chorus, 25 cents. Sherman House Polka, by Anguera, 25 cents. The Old House far away. Song, 25 cents. Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the marked price. All orders for anything Musical addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 45 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. B. MOREY.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's and every variety of Revolver, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blasting Powder and Fuse of Miners' Tools, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps and Ammunition generally. ☞ Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 158 Lake street.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND KETTLES, of different sizes, for sale at wholesale and retail by VINCENT, HIMROD & CO., [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible] Butter Kegs, [illegible] Lard Kegs, [illegible] Hickory Hoops. For sale cheap by [illegible] Corner Pine and Michigan sts.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year........$[illegible]
Daily, delivered in city, per week........[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year........[illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months........[illegible]
Tri-weekly, per year........[illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00)........[illegible]
" 3 copies........[illegible]
" 6 copies........[illegible]
" 10 copies........[illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club........[illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

KENTUCKY INVADED.

If the reports from Cumberland Gap may to be believed—and we see no reason to doubt them—the rebels have made a quick response to Kentucky's choice of the Union, by marching several thousand men into the State for rapine and plunder. They are said to be pouring through Cumberland Gap, headed upon Barboursville, where are large supplies of bacon, and a Bank to be robbed. If the raid has been indeed begun, it will probably not stop with this. There are other troops near the border, and other suspicious movements going on in Tennessee, that forbid the idea. Kentucky has made the fate of the Union her fate, and if her fields are now to be drenched in blood as a consequence, it will be because the rebel States have forced the issue.

GEN. PILLOW.

Our dispatches from Cairo and Louisville agree that Gen. Pillow is devoting all his energies to the concentration of rebel troops at New Madrid, and to the strengthening of that position. The camps at Union City have been exhausted, and it is believed that the railroads leading north from Memphis are being used to their utmost capacity in transporting troops. Whatever force Gen. Pillow may be able to collect, his defensive works at New Madrid must be (when complete) very formidable, or the traditions of Mexico and Mr. Russell's description of Fort Randolph are utterly at fault.

More big guns have been received at Bird's Point, from St. Louis, and on our side the preparations either for offensive or defensive warfare—as time shall develop a choice—are on a large scale and of the most complete order.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

The provisional convention of Virginia re-assembled at Wheeling, on Tuesday the 6th, and is attended by the delegates of nearly every county west of the Alleghanies—a more numerous body than at the first session. The great question of a division of the State—on which the Legislature refused to act—is now revived with seemingly a more settled determination of its friends to carry it through. There will be, and in fact there has been thus far, a warm contest upon it, but indirect votes show some 40 in favor of the project, with 23 opposed, the latter being of two classes—those who oppose any division, and those who regard present action as inexpedient. The first thing done by the convention was to raise a committee of 31, one from each county represented, who should consider and mature all plans looking to a separation from the eastern part of the State, and meanwhile all resolutions are referred to them. This committee has a large majority of divisionists, and is composed as follows:

Messrs. West of Wetzel, Crawford of Hancock, Nichols of Brooke, Wilson of Ohio, Darley of Marshall, Johnson of Tyler, Stewart of Doddridge, Williamson of Pleasants, Douglas of Ritchie, Van Winkle of Wood, Flesher of Jackson, Wetzel of Mason, Brumfield of Wayne, Kramer of Monongalia, Barns of Marion, Cather of Taylor, Zinn of Preston, Parsons of Tucker, Crane of Randolph, Myers of Barbour, Smith of Upshur, Lightburn of Lewis, Withers of Gilmer, Davis of Harrison, Chapman of Cabell, Slack of Kanawha, Trout of Hampshire, Hawxhurst of Fairfax, and Minor of Alexandria.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Flesher, are the more important of the papers referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Division of the State, be requested to inquire into the expediency of taking the sense of the people in the counties lying west of a line from the northeast corner of Tennessee and running to the top of the Allegheny mountains to the State of Maryland, on the question of a division of the State.

2. That the sense so required shall be taken by a vote in the usual forms at the several places of holding elections in the said counties on a day fixed by this Convention in the month of October next.

3. That if a majority of the voters shall cast their votes on that day in favor of a division of the State, the Legislature shall be requested and empowered to pass a law calling a Convention to assemble at the Capital at Wheeling, at as early a day as may be, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and doing all other things necessary to be done for the proper organizing of Western Virginia into a State to be called the State of New Virginia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Farnsworth, of Upshur, declaring it inexpedient to take action on a division of the State, and providing for the dissolution of the Convention on the 9th, was laid on the table after a sharp debate, by a vote of 39 to 25. A resolution providing for the repeal of the stay law passed by the Legislature, was also, after debate, tabled by a vote of 41 to 24. Ordinances have been reported declaring null and void the proceedings of the rival Convention at Richmond, particularly the act which alienates loyal citizens of the State; also, ordinances providing for the discharge of the duties of State officers, and for other matters of local interest. As an offset to the Richmond ordinance, it is proposed to adopt one at Wheeling declaring the aiders and abettors of treason enemies to the State, and confiscating both their real estate and personal property to the Government.

Personal.

Gen. Fremont has wisely continued Col. Wagener in the position assigned him under McClellan, as Chief of Artillery of his department, with headquarters at Cairo; and a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* announces the further appointment of Capt. Kobold, of the Chicago Union Cadets, to superintend the rifled cannon. Both are experienced military men, and have seen service in Europe. Col. Wagener was offered a Brigadier Generalship, but preferred the post to which his experience and education more strongly directed him.

Hand Cuffs and Halters.

The Lynchburg *Republican* learns in addition to the handcuffs brought by the invading army was a large number of halters for hanging Southern traitors and rebels.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the handcuff and halter story is false. But it is evident that the Lynchburg paper thinks that if the Government dealt with traitors and robbers as their crimes deserve, handcuffs and halters would be needed. It was a sense of guilt and deserved punishment that suggested those articles to the mind of the Lynchburg editor.

How Dispatches are Made.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday, had an item in its local column stating that the steamer Ida May had brought a report that Gen. Rosecrans had intercepted the rebel forces under Gen. Wise at a place twenty miles beyond Gauley Bridge, and defeated him in a hard fought battle. The item stated the rebel force at fifteen hundred and that of the Federal forces five hundred, and that after the battle Wise, finding his condition desperate, surrendered himself and all his forces prisoners of war. The report seemed so improbable that we declined publishing it. The next morning we found it dressed up as a telegraphic dispatch in one of the morning papers, and dated Cincinnati, Aug. 9. We make this explanation in answer to several inquiries respecting the truth of this fraudulent dispatch.

Maine Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention of Maine met at Augusta on Wednesday the 7th, and was attended by about 700 delegates, who unanimously nominated Gov. Israel Washburn for re-election. The resolutions seem to be modelled after the Crittenden platform, and they declare that the war has been forced upon the North, and is now waged without any desire for subjugation or conquest, but to maintain the supremacy of the laws and preserve the dignity and equality of the several States, and that when this object is accomplished the war should cease.

Gov. Wise.

The story of the battle between Rosecrans and Wise, and the capture of the latter, is all humbug.